

WILL EISENHOWER MEET WITH MALENKOV?

Congressmen, Senators Feel People's Demand for Peace

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

JUDGED ENTIRELY from outward appearances, this is the same old Washington, D.C. When I came out of Union Station, the bright March sun was pouring down on the gleaming capitol dome. The fresh shoots of grass were green underfoot. The familiar multitude of taxicabs, green, yellow, gray and blue were careening around the statue of Christopher Columbus like bright horses on a merry-go-round. Every thing seemed as usual.

A few hours of talking to Congressmen and Senators was to show me, however, that it wasn't the same old town—at least not quite. Something has been happening. The steadily rising pressure of the people, insistently demanding peace, together with the unrelenting drive of the socialist government of the Soviet Union for a settlement of U. S.-Soviet differences, have begun to make a dent.

I DON'T WANT to exagger-

ate the size nor the magnitude of that dent. The millennium hasn't arrived. A majority of this 88rd GOP-dominated Congress is consistently voting support of a pro-war foreign policy. And one Senator, Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) wanted to talk only about how "they are shooting down our planes." Kefauver was merely parroting the line of Eisenhower's State Department which resents every peace offer as a calculated attempt to hamper its own drive for war. Nevertheless, my one day of interviews on Capitol Hill convinced me that a fresh breeze is blowing, and that its currents carry the millions of small voices of the people who want peace.

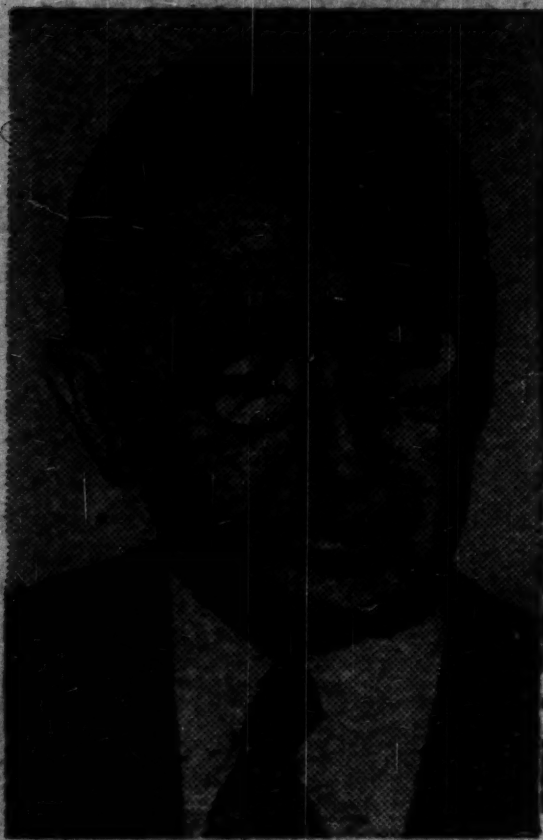
I came here to find out the

reaction to the statement of Soviet Premier George M. Malenkov before the Supreme Soviet March 15:

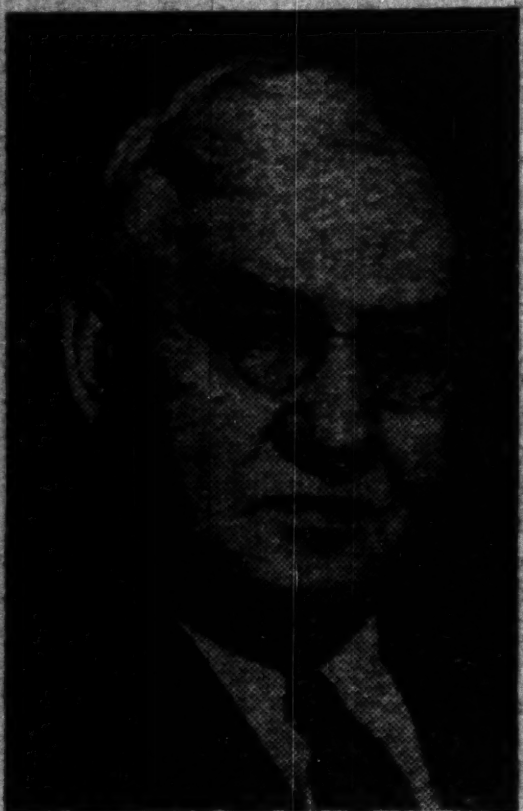
"At the present time there is not one disputed or undecided question that cannot be decided by peaceful means on the basis of mutual understanding of interested countries. This is our attitude toward all states, among them the United States of America."

In Moscow, so the Associated Press reports, when he made this remark, the deputies rose to their feet and cheered. Well, how would Washington greet this statement?

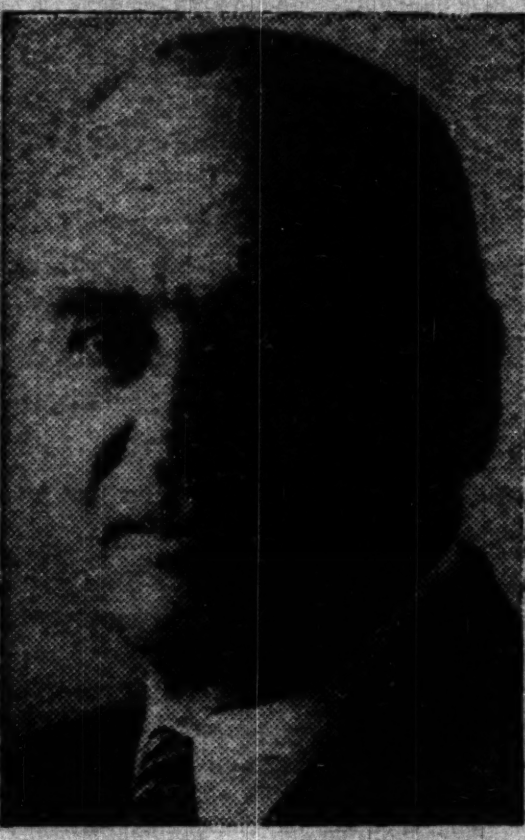
MY FIRST CALL was on Sen. Walter George (D-Ga) who (Continued on Page 13)



SEN. WALTER F. GEORGE



REP. USHER L. BURDICK



SEN. WILLIAM LANGER

Strongest Power on Earth

... And It Needs Your Help to Spread Its Message

By JOSEPH NORTH

A WORKING-CLASS newspaper is the strongest power on earth. It has power even beyond the atom-bomb, for its strength is the truth and the truth, wielded by the masses of people, the millions, is invincible. It can use atomic energy to level mountains and build gardens out of deserts.

The other day the children of our nation were treated to the explosion of an A-bomb as they sat at the breakfast table. The instrument of death was given our folk with their Wheaties. The TV screen presented the explosion like MGM presents a new production. We are to accept the monster of destruction as we take our morning coffee. Every newspaper in the country played the story big. Let the people and their children learn to live with death and war, accept destruction. That was the real purpose of the show, as wildly obscene as anything that has ever been forced upon our people. And after the production, 9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-BOOM, the children are to take their schoolbooks and run off to their classrooms and be happy. And every newspaper in the country saw this as fit fare for their fifty million daily readers.

Yet, and this must be asked and answered, why is it that more than 70 percent of our people vote against the Korean

war, as the polls show, though 99 percent of the press endorses it. Every commercial newspaper in the country roars a blood-lust never heard before. And still the people oppose war.

What does this mean? It means that the lie, even the Big Lie, has short legs as the adage says. The lie can, for a time, delude and betray, but truth catches up with it. It catches up because a paper like this exists, a paper which accepts the historic responsibility of telling the truth. Though you cannot measure the strength of a newspaper like this by its circulation—it is far stronger than figures—you know you can multiply that strength by multiplying its readers: You can help the many millions who favor peace to find the way, through this paper, to win the peace. The people want peace but most are temporarily lost in the jungle of lies and do not know to reach their goal. Our readers can help them find that road by getting them to become readers of this newspaper.

And I believe I know something about our readers. I have met them around the country. They are brave, thoughtful and informed people, they know the facts and how to interpret them. For they are armed with truth—our paper. They are worth many times their weight in gold. Each worker reader I have met is a power in his community. He is

brave and accepts responsibilities others would take if they knew the facts in the fight for freedom for the people's real interests. For example: when this paper sent me to Florida, a year ago, to write about the murder of those two great champions of Negro freedom, NAACP leaders Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, I did not know the state or how to get into the orange-grove country where the Klan reigned by terror. A Worker reader I encountered, quite by accident in Miami, volunteered to take me into Mims where many felt the Klan would do its dirty work again. He did not fear, for he was an old-time reader of this newspaper, one of its staunch supporters. Everywhere I have gone for this newspaper I have run into men and women who would dare anything to get the truth out.

To these men and women I say the paper needs your help today, needs it more today than ever before to fight the cause to which you are devoted—peace, freedom, abundance. You have faced many dangers and undertaken many duties for your country's welfare: none are greater than to multiply the numbers of readers of The Worker. This is the time to do it, now during its campaign for new readers. Now, when the warmongers are, more desperately than ever, trying to spread the war into World War III.

The Worker

National Edition

Registered as Second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVIII, No. 12
16 Pages

26

March 22, 1953
Price 10 Cents

What Can We Lose?

An Editorial

NEW SOVIET LEADER, Georgi Malenkov, has again stated in the clearest terms that his government wants to negotiate peace with the United States.

Malenkov told 1,200 cheering delegates to the Supreme Soviet that there is no question whatever that cannot be negotiated peacefully between the U. S. A. and Moscow.

What is Washington's answer?

Hostility and abuse, thus far. This just doesn't make sense to millions of Americans who want the killing in Korea to stop, and who surely would cheer a drop in armaments taxes, draft, and an end of atomic war fears.

To justify their coldness to Malenkov's proposal for peace talks, the press says that it wants "deeds not words." But how can deeds be worked out if not jointly around the table? Is the Soviet Union supposed to make unilateral decisions regarding Germany, Korea, Austria, etc? It is only around the table that such decisions can be reached. But Washington won't sit down to talk.

The press also points solemnly to the recent plane incident in West Europe and off the coast of Siberia as proof that Moscow doesn't want peace. But perhaps these incidents prove the opposite, that is the Western powers that don't want peace. For example, Winston Churchill admitted that the British bomber shot down by Czech fighters had maybe "made a navigational error." And the U. S. Air Force plane was "studying the weather" off the coast of Siberia, thousands of miles from the coast of the United States!

No wonder West Europe thinks that somebody in the West is sending these planes purposely to be shot down in order to hinder peace talks!

But we Americans want peace. We should insist that Malenkov's reasonable offer be accepted. What can America lose if Eisenhower and Malenkov talk peace around the table?

Distortion with a Purpose

Comments on the C.P. Resolution by Des Moines Register, New Leader, New Republic

—See Page 8

Howard Fast Reviews
Steve Nelson's 'The Volunteers'

—See Page 14

Stage War Scares To Keep Taxes Up

By Federated Press

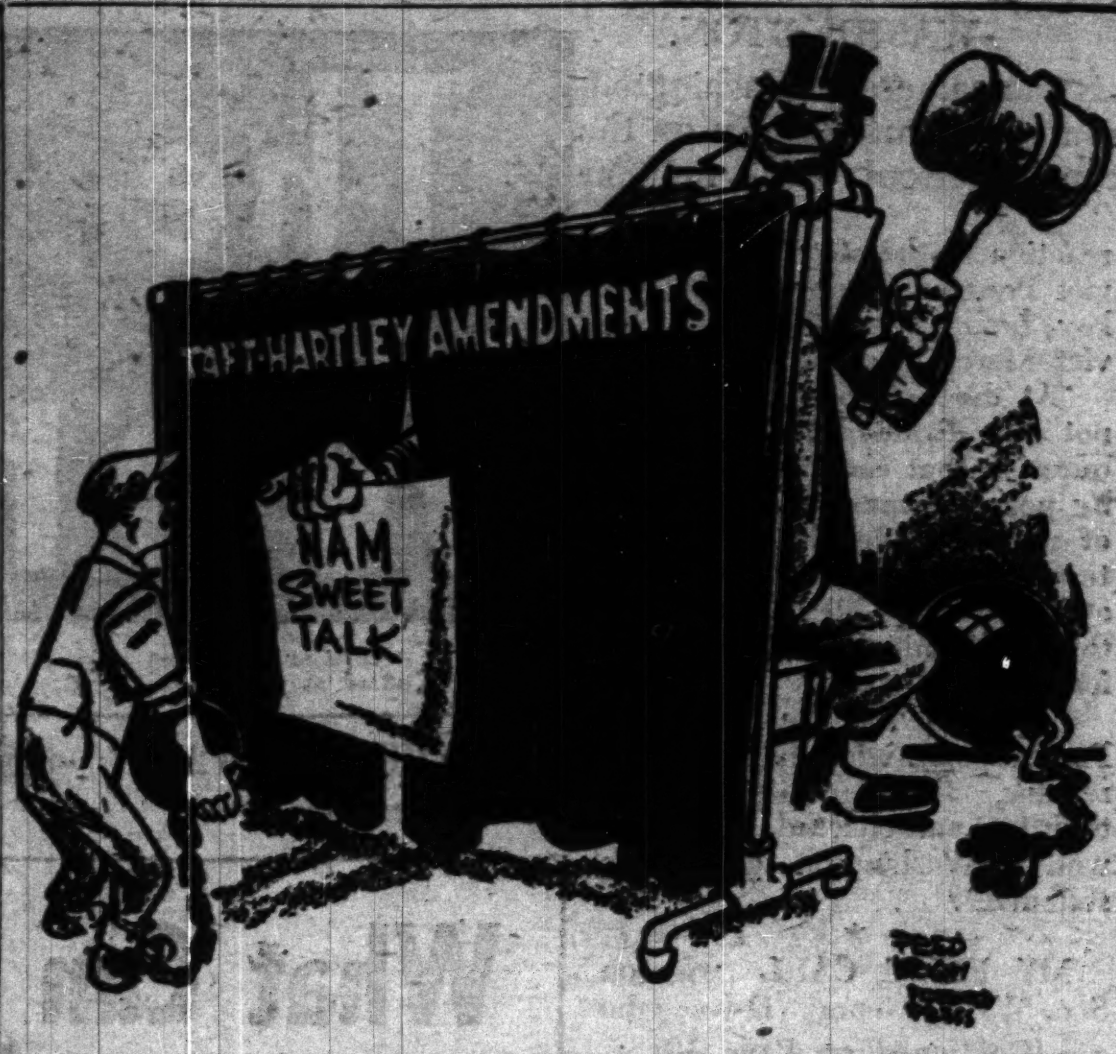
WASHINGTON.

THE EISENHOWER administration is staging one of the most elaborately planned war scares in history under circumstances that indicate to Washington observers the objective is to prevent tax cuts or even to bring tax increases to sustain the cold war program.

The Atomic Energy Commission is staging one aspect of the scare with a series of tests on the effects of atom bombs. First of the tests—with dummies sitting in automobiles and stationed at points along streets and inside houses, such as the much publicized "little white house on the corner of Elm and Main"—was scheduled for March 17 in the Nevada desert and grimly christened Operation St. Pat's. The mannikins, designed to look as much like living men, women and children as possible, were to show the horrible results of an atom bombing. Picked newsmen were taken to the scene, television broadcasts were planned to reach 60,000,000 viewers, radio chains planned full coverage and newspapers gave the test a huge buildup.

WITHIN 48 hours of the scheduled first test, the Pentagon let it be known that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under a running contract with the Air Force, submitted a study of the dangers to the U. S. of atomic attack. The study called for an additional expenditure of \$29 billion on new air defenses. If the program is adopted, hope will be dim for tax reductions.

The scientists and military ex-



perts who prepared the MIT report pointed out it is 3½ years since the USSR exploded its first atom bomb. They said Russia had built a strategic air force and has stockpiled bombs. They predicted it could deliver a decisive number of A-bombs on U. S. territory within two years.

THE ATOM BOMB SCARE was staged as Congress was getting closer to action on the bill by Rep. Daniel Reed (R-NY) to reduce individual income taxes 11 percent on June 30 instead of Dec. 31. The House Ways and Means Committee has approved the bill and Reed threatened to call it up himself if the rules com-

mittee blocks it. The bill received new support when chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R-Colo.) of the Senate Finance Committee said he favored it.

President Eisenhower insists the government must be "in sight of" a balanced budget before taxes can be cut. Many Republican leaders in Congress openly oppose this policy, insisting the GOP must make good its pledges for lower taxes.

Washington observers point out that if the war scare is successful, demands for additional expenditures will force these Republicans to stand on the present tax structure or vote to raise taxes instead of cutting them.

EISENHOWER HOUSING CHIEF IS HOUSING FOE

Cole Fought Federal Housing During His Eight Years in Congress

WASHINGTON

PROTESTS continued to mount last week against President Eisenhower's appointment of Albert M. Cole as administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Cole, former Kansas Republican Congressman, one of the bitterest foes during his eight years in Congress of the federal housing program, was defeated for reelection last year. His defeat was accredited to the fact that he consistently voted against public housing.

Cole's appointment to the \$17,500 top housing post caused Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to ask if the Eisenhower Administration plans to eliminate public housing which, he said, has given substantial benefits to Negroes.

Mitchell recalled that Cole, in a 1949 House speech, referred to public housing as something "thought up in the Kremlin."

JAMES G. THIMMES, chairman of the national CIO Housing Committee, urged all CIO councils to launch a campaign opposing confirmation of Cole's appointment.

"The ugly attacks made by Cole on federal housing policies are completely without merit or justification and indicate his utter irresponsibility in these questions," said Anthony W. Smith, CIO assistant director of councils, in a letter supporting Thimmes' proposal.

Smith said it would be "absurd and harmful in the extreme to have



CLARENCE MITCHELL
Raps Appointment

this man installed as head of the administration he has done everything he could to destroy."

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D-Minn.) said Cole's nomination was "like putting a fox in charge of the chicken coop." He asked Eisenhower withdraw the nomination at once.

Objections to Cole's appointment also came from Americans for Democratic Action and the American Council on Human Rights.

Questioned at a hearing of the Senate Banking Committee, Cole freely admitted his opposition to

federal housing legislation. He said he had "no apology" to offer. But he was fighting then to get approval of his nomination.

He promised to administer the housing laws "fairly and honestly," but added he "definitely" had not changed personal opinion on public housing. When he pledged support to a "vigorous housing program" with special emphasis on aid to low-income groups, and with full clearance "my No. 1 project," Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) read parts of a speech Cole made against government housing in 1949.

AT THAT TIME, Sparkman pointed out, Cole attacked provisions of the housing act for slum clearance, research, farm housing and public housing.

Cole offered the weak alibi that he was then a "minority member of Congress" and that things had not later turned out as badly as he claimed they would if the housing bill became law.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty was asked why the President nominated Cole for the housing post when the latter had a consistent record against public housing.

"I don't know that he has such a record," Hagerty replied. He refused to comment further when a reporter said evidence of Cole's anti-housing record could be found in the Congressional Record.

Cole's voting record in Congress shows he always supported the policy of the powerful real estate lobby, opposing both public housing and rent control.

POINT of ORDER!

QUESTION

By Alan Max

It's the same old story all over again: what was Siberia doing so close to a U.S. plane?

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Win 7-Week Rail Strike

• UMW Raps Eisenhower on T-H

A SEVEN-WEEK STRIKE that tied up the Chicago Great Western Railroad ended in victory with a settlement of issues with the unions of switchmen and yardmasters. Previously the company settled with the other four unions affected. The walkout was caused by a backlog of hundreds of unsettled grievances. Headlining the news as "Freedom to Strike Brings Big Victory for Six Rail Unions," "Labor," organ of Standard Railroad Labor Organizations says: in an obvious slap at Truman:

"Leaders of the organizations hailed the final outcome as a dramatic demonstration of what can be accomplished when the railroad unions have the freedom to strike, without fear of government seizure and injunctions such as were invoked by the administration in recent years."

The Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen, AFL, beat off successfully a raid of the CIO's railroad union among employees of the Washington terminal by a vote of 729 to 494. . . . This followed a defeat of the CIO union in the Northern Pacific Terminal in Portland, Ore.

THE United Mine Workers of America charged in an editorial in its journal that President Eisenhower "surrendered" to Sen. Taft on the Taft-Hartley Law. . . . President Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, rapped Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin for yielding to the textile manufacturers who are pressing for nullification of former Secretary Maurice Tobin's hike of the minimum wage. . . . Eisenhower is apparently having a hard time finding Republican labor leaders to serve as labor representatives on an assortment of "advisory" outfits. But he found one, President David B. Robertson of the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, for the advisory committee on National Security. . . . "We will have to fight with might and main to keep them from taking things away from

us," said president David J. McDonald in his inaugural address in Pittsburgh.

A sitdown strike (unauthorized) of 500 workers of the Forstmann - Hoffman (Passaic) weaving department against an effort by the company to force operation of six looms per worker in place of four, shut down almost the entire plant of 4,000 workers. The weavers are backed fully by the membership of Local 656, Textile Workers, CIO, of which they are members. The workers punch in but do no work. . . . The CIO union in New Bedford, Mass., beat off a raid on its cotton locals by the UTW-AFL by the overwhelming majority of 3,651 to 664. Negotiations were renewed on a cotton pact.

THE United Rubber Workers mapped wage demands at a Wage Policy Conference of its locals. . . . Harry Deason, a Negro committeeman, was reinstated by management of Chrysler-DeSoto when faced with a strike threat. . . . Pickets in the lockout of Marathon Electric Co., Wausau, Wisc., marked a year of their struggle. They belong to the UE. . . . Some 4,500 UAW-CIO members at General Electric's jet engine plant in Evendale, O., joined 1,200 striking members of International Association of Machinists at the plant causing its shutdown.

The Supreme Court in a seven to two decision took another sock at unions holding that States have a right to bar peaceful picketing if the objectives of the strike are not in accord with the "right to work" anti-labor statutes in operation in many states. . . . The Southwestern Co. of Chicago came up with the brilliant idea of trying to use the McCarran-Walter immigration law to prevent a collective bargaining election sought by the AFL chemical union among its employees, on the ground that the workers are "enemy aliens"—born in Estonia. The NLRB didn't go for that one.

5-YEAR CONTRACT DUE FOR REVIEW AT UAW CONVENTION

THE PROBLEM of freeing the United Automobile Workers from the clutches of five-year contracts and its escalator wage limit will be one of the principal issues before the 14th Convention of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, opening in Atlantic City, March 22.

The convention, the UAW's largest, with an expected 2,900 delegates, will consider the numerous resolutions of UAW locals calling for an end of the contract that has at least two more years to run and for a substantial wage increase.

President Walter Reuther of the union indicated some weeks ago when the union turned down General Motors' terms, that the problem of five-year contracts will be discussed at the convention.

AMONG THE OTHER questions expected to get the attention is Negro representation in the UAW's top leadership which has been lily-white since the union's inception.

There are rumors that Reuther may at long last open the door to the election of a Negro to the union's executive board. But there is little indication of how reliable this report is. The UAW, as always, is flooded with pre-convention speculation on possible or likely changes in the lineup of regional directors and top officers. The issue of democracy within the union may hit the convention floor when the appeal of five progressive leaders of Ford Local 600 barred by Reuther from running for local office, on "communism" grounds comes up. Local 600's officers and membership are backing the appeal of the five—Nelson Davis, Dave Moore, John Gallo, Ed Lock and Paul Boatin.

Political action, too, may come up for considerable discussion with many of the resolutions from the locals drawing an estimate of the recent election.

The UAW's will be the first large union convention to meet since Eisenhower took office.

Ask Convention Back Pay Hike, End 5-Yr. Contracts

DEARBORN—Ford Facts, Local 600 paper which speaks for United Auto Workers at the Ford plant here, pointed to the needs of all auto workers and called upon the forthcoming union convention to back a wage increase for all auto production workers.

The paper also says the many resolutions to the convention which call for an end to five-year contracts should be adopted.

The paper also says the many resolutions to the convention which call for an end of five-year contracts should be adopted.

"We say to the convention delegates, don't be hoodwinked on five-year agreements. Go to the convention, fight and vote for the constitutional provisions barring the international officers and na-

tional negotiating committee from ever again signing five year of longer contracts," the paper says.

These two points—wages and 5-year contracts—are part of a report adopted by Ford Local 600 General Council and submitted by Carl Stellato, Local 600 president.

The report further states that the decision on long term contracts will determine the future course of the labor movement, making this the major convention issue. Speaking of strategy in the present negotiations, the report raises the question that the corporations may have offered a nickel raise for the skilled workers (GM) and applying 14 cents to the cost of living increases on the base rate, as a bargaining strategy for the purpose of

obtaining another five-year agreement.

Also that other unions without five-year contracts which have no escalator clauses have pinned down on their base rates every single penny that the auto workers have been granted in the precarious "escalator" increases. Under existing contracts, those industries cannot take away any of these increases.

Stellato, further called for a blanket across-the-road wage increase for all auto workers, especially the more than one million production workers.

He warns that anything short of this, plus \$200 a month for the pensioners and raises to eliminate the inequity for skilled workers, will not be acceptable.

RESCUE EFFORTS FAIL—Workers bring to the surface Vennagio Perez, one of three men trapped for more than two hours in a Belleville, N. J., water main. Perez and a co-worker died shortly after of carbon monoxide poison. The third survived. Firemen and police, five of whom almost met death during the rescue attempt, cut a hole in the pipe to bring them out.

GM '52 Profits \$559 Million; But It Turns Down Pay Rise

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—General Motors, which recently offered a nickel raise to some of its employees, reported 1952 profits of \$559 million, an increase from \$506 million in 1951. A large part of the profits came from war production, the annual report reveals. GM has

\$5½ billion in arms contracts, the highest of any corporation in America. C. E. Wilson, GM's Wilson, GM's former president, is U. S. Secretary of Defense, which post puts him in command of issuing and approving all war orders.

Chrysler, which reported \$78,696,599 in profits after taxes, has \$2,226,000,000 in war orders. Ford has \$1,289,000,000 in arms contracts. All of the Big Three auto corporations openly campaigned for Eisenhower's election. Ex-FBI agent John Bugas, vice president of Ford's, is reported to have solicited Ford dealers for \$1,000 contributions to Eisen-

hower's campaign fund. Ford vice president Irving Duffy has been appointed assistant to Secretary of the Army Robert T. B. Stevens.

★

GM'S REPORT showed a 9 percent decline in car sales. But this was made up by a 24 percent increase in war production. Sales of armaments rose to \$1,452,000,000 from 1951's \$761,000,000. One-sixth of GM's business is now on arms.

In a recent report on jobs and payrolls, GM praised the five-year contracts which are to be a hot subject for debate at the auto union convention in Atlantic City,

March 22.

The corporation claims GM workers have "benefited" under five-year contracts. They state also that benefits have accrued to GM stockholders and, "... since the agreements have been in force, losses in production and pay due to labor disputes have reached a new low."

★
THE REAL STORY auto workers could tell how the company got increases in production thanks to the "company security" clause of the contracts, the Taft-Hartley Act, the no-strike sections and the grievance stifling procedure of the contract.

'BEWARE OF MUSMANNO,' LETTER WRITER WARNS

PITTSBURGH.—In a letter to the Post-Gazette, Mrs. Ralph J. Askin, warns to "beware of State Supreme Court Justice Michael A. Musmanno. "If a candidate for future public office," she writes, "has to stoop to unprincipled and un-

substantiated attacks, as Mr. Musmanno makes on Roy Harris (the composer-Ed.), to further his own ends, BEWARE OF HIM!"

"Let us hope every honest citizen will be intelligent enough never to vote for such a candidate," she urges.

UE Steps Up Fight On Anti-Union Laws

PITTSBURGH.—An intensified fight for repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran-Walter acts was urged last week by District 6 of the United Electrical Workers (Ind.). In a statement, issued to officers and stewards of its local unions in Western Pennsylvania, the question "Why doesn't a person answer 'No,' when asked if he is a Communist?" is answered, as follows:

"... We have learned that to answer 'no' to this kind of questioning leads to a jail sentence for perjury for the individual and the wiping out of the union as a whole.

"Here is how it works. When you answer 'no,' you are immediately confronted by a 'witness' who will identify you as a member of the Communist Party or having attended a secret meeting or of knowing some one who is supposed to be a Communist.

"It is true that this professional stoolpigeon has never seen you at a communist meeting. He does not know you to be a member, and in most cases he has never even seen you. Yet you are faced with this kind of delicate lie and because of the communist hysteria promoted by the press and other agencies of Big Business, this professional liar is believed, and you are on your way to jail and your

union is on its way out.

"This is despite the fact that a Federal Judge can say with a straight face: 'The Communist Party is legal. It is not illegal to belong to it.' Sounds fantastic, doesn't it, but this is what is happening in our country today. And this, too, is Taft-Hartley."

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THE STATEMENT explains that under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, a person cannot be compelled to answer questions that would tend to "incriminate" him.

Refusal to answer questions concerning membership in the Communist Party or knowledge as to persons who are members by invoking this Amendment is, under present conditions of anti-Communist hysteria and pressures, "protecting the Constitution of our country and all the rights and privileges that go with it," the statement maintains.

"We cannot hide from the 'red' issue," the statement warns. "The bosses and their government agents won't let us hide from it in any case. We must get the subject into the open and discuss it so our members will understand it. ... We must join in the defense of every person and trade unionist persecuted under these laws (Taft-Hartley, Smith and Walters-McCarran acts)."

PARENTS OF GI's MAKE PLEA IN CAPITAL

ARGO, Ill.—Parents of GI's in Korea returned to their homes in the Midwest last week from Washington where they had carried a plea to "Save Our Sons."

Coming from numerous towns and farm communities in this region, they brought to Washington a joint resolution which they asked the Congress to adopt, calling for peace in Korea.

Mrs. Florence Cowgill and Ward Goodspeed, national co-chairmen of the Save Our Sons

Committee, reported that their delegation had visited the White House and seen a number of Congressmen, pleading for peace.

Their resolution pointed out that although President Eisenhower had promised a quick settlement of the Korean war during the election campaign, he has "offered no plan or proposal, but rather has initiated measures which may extend the war."

The group brought to the White House armfuls of scrolls bearing

thousands of signatures from people in big cities and in remote villages sounding one common plea—an immediate cease-fire and the quick return of their sons from the Korean battlefields.

"We were thanked for our efforts wherever we went," said one member of the delegation, "but we do not yet have any assurances that our government leaders have taken heed of the demand of the American people for peace."

AT \$180 A SHELL

SALVOS FOR THE BRASS

DETROIT.—A Veteran of Korea told the Detroit News that in his artillery battalion of 155 millimeter howitzers was alerted at all times to put on a show by firing salvos of rationed ammunition for top brass and civilians when they came to Korea.

NO TARGET—Former Sergeant Major James E. O'Connor of Royal Oak, Mich., said there usually wasn't any target during the shows. But gunners were instructed to tell the visiting brass that the guns were firing at heavy concentration of North Korean troops.

He was the first sergeant in an artillery battery attached to the

45th Division from March 1 to Oct. 1 last year.

"The battery commander insisted that Baker Battery always be polished up, even though it was in the Korean mud," he said.

"When they had to put on a show it meant that everyone in the battery had to be awake even though some of the men had worked all night."

He said a howitzer shell (155) costs between \$150 and \$180 and that there are six guns in the battery.

He said that at one time a battery was ordered to fire for two

hours "to make sounds for a movie show."

O'Connor said that two 90 millimeter rifles were assigned to one of the batteries even though there was no use for them at that time.

"But some of the brass had decided the battery should have those guns and they should be fired every night," he said. "So every night the guns were fired even though there were no targets."

He said he knew other units that were called on to put on shows for visitors but not many that had a special battery for the job like in his outfit.



SALT OF THE EARTH—This is a scene from "Salt of the Earth," a film about New Mexico miners sponsored by the Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Starring in the unusual movie are Juan Chacon (left), in real life president of Local 890, and Rosaura Revueltas, noted Mexican actress. Miss Revueltas was deported because of her role in the film.

Steel Wage Demands Take Shape in Locals

How Steel Base Wages Stand

Here's the present hourly wage scale in steel:

| Job Class | Hourly Rate | Job Class | Hourly Rate |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | \$1.43½ | 17 | \$2.31½ |
| 2 | 1.49 | 18 | 2.37 |
| 3 | 1.54½ | 19 | 2.42½ |
| 4 | 1.60 | 20 | 2.48 |
| 5 | 1.65½ | 21 | 2.53½ |
| 6 | 1.71 | 22 | 2.59 |
| 7 | 1.76½ | 23 | 2.64½ |
| 8 | 1.82 | 24 | 2.70 |
| 9 | 1.87½ | 25 | 2.75½ |
| 10 | 1.93 | 26 | 2.81 |
| 11 | 1.98½ | 27 | 2.86½ |
| 12 | 2.04 | 28 | 2.92 |
| 13 | 2.09½ | 29 | 2.97½ |
| 14 | 2.15 | 30 | 3.03 |
| 15 | 2.20½ | 31 | 3.08½ |
| 16 | 2.26 | 32 | 3.14 |

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—The first rumblings of the 1953 steel wage battle are being heard in the mills here.

As the first official announcement was made by the CIO United Steelworkers that the contract reopener is coming due, wage demands were being discussed and formulated by the workers in broad general terms.

Heart of the discussion is the present standard hourly wage rate which begins at \$1.43½ cents an hour. From Job Class No. 1, the rate goes up at 5½ cents intervals to Job Class No. 32.

However, the bulk of the workers are in the bottom classifications—the poverty bracket, for health and decent living for steelworkers and their families.

IN THIS poverty bracket are large sections of the Negro and Mexican-American workers, the workers in the coke plants and blast furnaces and other departments where base wages are traditionally low and there are no bonuses or incentive plans.

The mills are full of workers whose take-home runs \$50 to \$60 a week. These are the workers with the greatest housing and health problems. They are most sharply affected by rising living costs, now facing threats of higher rents and higher prices of food and clothing.

The two-year steel contract now provides for only one wage reopener. The union can ask for wage negotiations any time after May 1. The deadline for a settlement is June 30, after which, "either party may resort to strike or lockout."

SENTIMENT in the mills here favors the demand for a substantial across-the-board wage increase. An example is the proposition being advanced by the workers in the big U.S. Steel plant in Gary.

The last meeting of Local 1014 discussed a demand with two main features: (a) at least 15-cents more across the board; (b) the raising of the minimum rate to \$1.70 an hour.

The proposal had been adopted by the coke plant division and brought into the local meeting. The Gary local decided to devote another special discussion to the wage proposal sometime within the next six weeks. The coke plant resolution was meanwhile referred to the local executive board.

The local administration viewed the wage resolution testily. As a trial balloon they threw out some counter-proposals on pensions.

THE UNION POLICY on wages has not yet assumed clear form. However, the recent struggles in almost every mill in this area on the issue of incentive bonuses is seen as an indicator of the need of steelworkers in increase their earnings.

The incentive plans, however, are full of pitfalls and obviously no substitute for increases in the basic wage scale. Nevertheless, bitter struggles have been taking place over improving incentive plans, extending them, revising bonuses upward, installing them in departments where they do not exist.

Miners in Job Crisis

WILKES-BARRE.—In the midst of so-called "war prosperity," the miners are suffering their worst unemployment crisis in years. Over a period of many months layoffs in the

hard coalmining areas of Pennsylvania have been increasing. Latest figures on unemployment insurance claims released for the week ending March 6 reveal a 47 percent increase in new unemployment claims over the previous week—from 18,000 to 26,000.

One third of the newly unemployed, the report showed, were anthracite miners. A sizable number of soft coal miners are included in the remaining total.

The total number of unemployed workers who actually received unemployment compensation checks the week ending March 6 was 90,700.

In addition to miners, new claims for unemployment have been boosted by workers laid-off in construction, apparel, textile, primary metals, trade and transportation industries.

The growing crisis in the mine

areas comes as small farmers are suffering the worst pinch since the depression years of the 1930s.

At the same time, governmental economists have issued reports recently expressing the fears of big business that a serious depression is approaching.

It is against this background of a sharpening economic pinch, that the Administration refuses the vast popular demand for cease-fire in Korea, threatens to expand the war into China and with Great Britain, provokes "border incidents" in Europe.

Yet, the unemployment crisis in the mines shows that the war economy which has made billions for the billionaires is bringing increased hardship to workers and farmers.

(For more facts on the mining crisis see King Coal p. 15.)

Coal Output Lowest in 15 Years

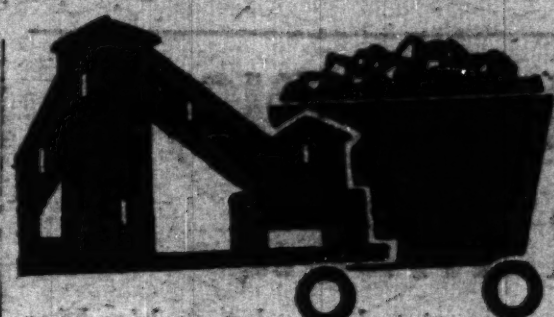
THE SHARP INCREASE in unemployment among miners represents more than a temporary lull in mining activity. According to the Bureau of Mines, production of hard coal is steadily declining, showing a loss of 16 percent from 1951, and is now at the lowest yearly total in the past generation.

Similarly, soft coal production for 1952, was 18 percent below the previous year, and at its lowest figure since 1938.

STARTLING as these figures are, they do not reveal the worst side of the picture—what is happening in the miners' daily lives. Unemployment among miners is made even more serious by factors not present in most other industrial jobs today.

MINING AREAS have no other industries in which the unemployed can find temporary work during the recurring layoffs or be retrained for other skills.

When the mines close down, everything closes down, and Pennsylvania is dotted with "ghost



towns," where mining operations have ceased, forcing the miners to become migrants.

Also, over a period of years, most miners have been only partially employed, making it harder to survive the constant periods of unemployment.

THE BIG BUSINESS officials who dominate the U. S. Government's war policy are busy bolstering the economies of European nations with millions of dollars, to finance war preparations.

On the other hand, thousands of our own workers are trapped in a industry where chronic unemployment, and no future outlook for development, are accepted as inevitable hazards of the job.

A Pittsburgh Reader Writes:

Worker Starves In Cardboard Shack

PITTSBURGH. EDITOR, Pennsylvania Worker: Samuel Foster, 55, died of "malnutrition" March 7 in his "home" on a hillside near Liberty Bridge. The home was described in newspapers as an "open-air apartment," built of cardboard.

During the depression of the 1930's such crude shacks were built in the thousands by the unemployed.

A few days before, Thomas Boylan, 87, collapsed of the same "disease" of "malnutrition." He had been shopping at the Sparkle & McCann supermarket downtown for the meager food allowance on his old-age "assistance grant."

He was taken to the Allegheny General Hospital, where a good meal restored his vitality.

"MALNUTRITION" is the

scientific name for "starvation."

Maybe the dead worker, Foster, was included in the statistics that show a decline in "per capita" meat consumption from 155 pounds to 142 pounds in the U. S., as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture?

The aged worker who collapsed from hunger may have been included in the "per capita" decline in milk consumption from 432 pounds in 1945 to 400 pounds in 1950, or in the consumption of fresh vegetables from 272 pounds in 1946, to 241 pounds in 1952.

Anyhow, starving workers are not likely to be found in those other statistics which the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia issued recently, showing that stockholders have benefited by a seven cent increase in cash dividends.

PITTSBURGH READER

Fight Looms, Says Steel Union Head

PITTSBURGH.—"We can expect nothing from the new Administration in Washington, and, in fact, will have to fight with might and main to keep them from taking things away," was the warning given the CIO United Steelworkers last week by their new president—David J. McDonald.

McDonald urged increased union activity in the state legislatures. Special departments are already being set up within the union, he declared, to promote fair employment practice laws in every city and state where the organization has members. The activities will center on improvements in workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation and safety and health legislation.

McDonald said that union officials are "looking forward" to improved pension and social insurance plans on expiration next year of those now in effect; development of co-operative housing programs to permit workers to "build modern homes in up-to-date communities at reasonable cost"; and

a renewed campaign for a guaranteed annual wage.

Claiming a dues-paying membership of 1,127,000—exclusive of about 100,000 exonerated from such payments for various reasons, McDonald announced a new intensive campaign for "organizing the unorganized."

This campaign, he explained later, is to exclude "raids" on existing unions. He qualified this, however, by the statement that "The question of the organization of employees in a plant who are represented by a union discredited by the CIO, such as the independent United Electrical Workers, poses another problem."

A further intimation that widespread "raiding" would be undertaken against the so-called "left-controlled" unions comes from his "battle cry" for a militant drive to bring the workers in the non-ferrous mining industry in western U. S. and in Canada into the United Steelworkers. These are now represented by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, independent.

WILL EISENHOWER MEET WITH MALENKOV?

Congressmen, Senators Feel People's Demand for Peace

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

JUDGED ENTIRELY from outward appearances, this is the same old Washington, D.C. When I came out of Union Station, the bright March sun was pouring down on the gleaming capitol dome. The fresh shoots of grass were green underfoot. The familiar multitude of taxicabs, green, yellow, gray and blue were careening around the statue of Christopher Columbus like bright horses on a merry-go-round. Every thing seemed as usual.

A few hours of talking to Congressmen and Senators was to show me, however, that it wasn't the same old town — at least not quite. Something has been happening. The steadily rising pressure of the people, insistently demanding peace, together with the unrelenting drive of the socialist government of the Soviet Union for a settlement of U. S.-Soviet differences, have begun to make a dent.

I DON'T WANT to exagger-

ate the size nor the magnitude of that dent. The millennium hasn't arrived. A majority of this 83rd GOP-dominated Congress is consistently voting support of a pro-war foreign policy. And one Senator, Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) wanted to talk only about how "they are shooting down our planes." Kefauver was merely parroting the line of Eisenhower's State Department which resents every peace offer as a calculated attempt to hamper its own drive for war. Nevertheless, my one day of interviews on Capitol Hill convinced me that a fresh breeze is blowing, and that its currents carry the millions of small voices of the people who want peace.

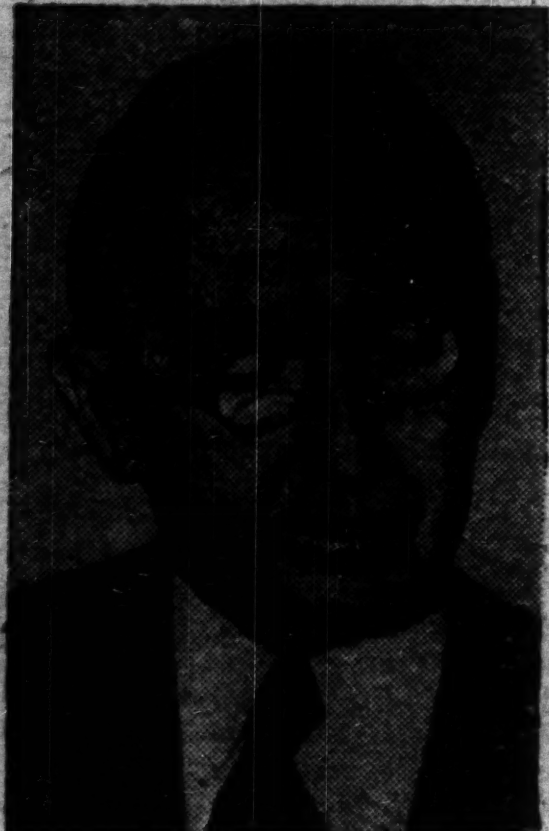
I came here to find out the

reaction to the statement of Soviet Premier George M. Malenkov before the Supreme Soviet March 15:

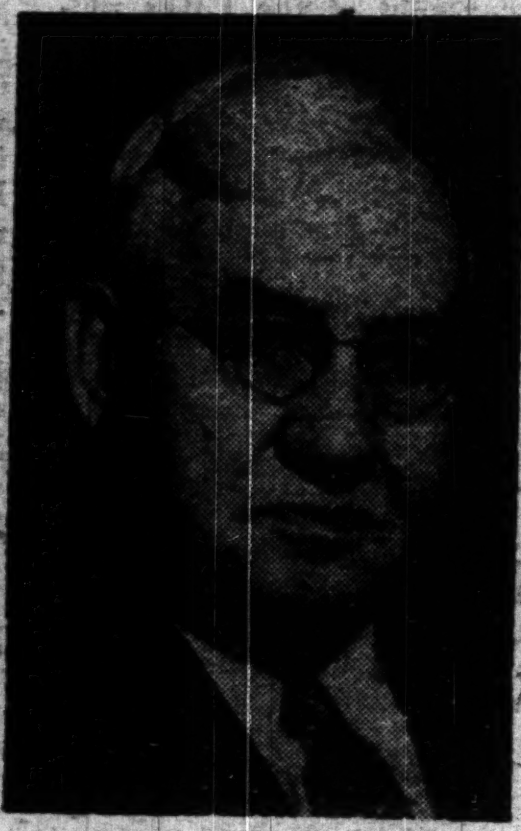
"At the present time there is not one disputed or undecided question that cannot be decided by peaceful means on the basis of mutual understanding of interested countries. This is our attitude toward all states, among them the United States of America."

In Moscow, so the Associated Press reports, when he made this remark, the deputies rose to their feet and cheered. Well, how would Washington greet this statement?

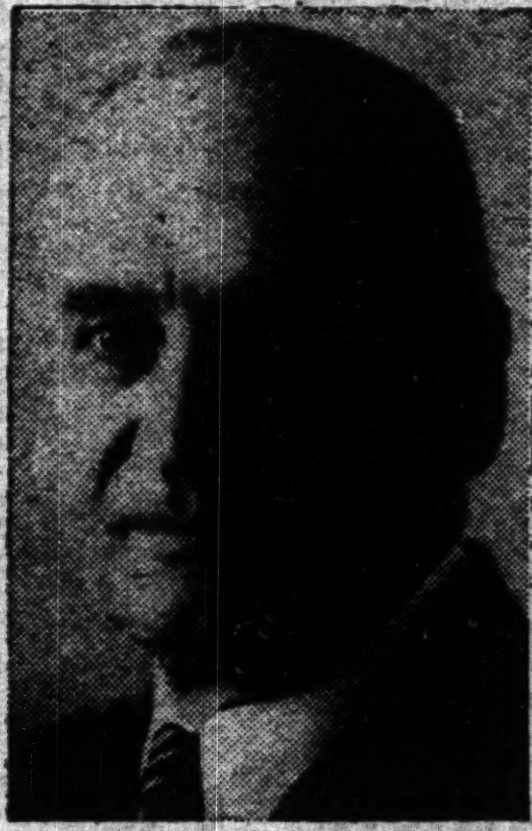
MY FIRST CALL was on Sen. Walter George (D-Ga) who (Continued on Page 13)



SEN. WALTER F. GEORGE



REP. USHER L. BURDICK



SEN. WILLIAM LANGER

Strongest Power on Earth

... And It Needs Your Help to Spread Its Message

By JOSEPH NORTH

A WORKING-CLASS newspaper is the strongest power on earth. It has power even beyond the atom-bomb, for its strength is the truth and the truth, wielded by the masses of people, the millions, is invincible. It can use atomic energy to level mountains and build gardens out of deserts.

The other day the children of our nation were treated to the explosion of an A-bomb as they sat at the breakfast table. The instrument of death was given our folk with their Wheaties. The TV screen presented the explosion-like MGM presents a new production. We are to accept the monster of destruction as we take our morning coffee. Every newspaper in the country played the story big. Let the people and their children learn to live with death and war, accept destruction. That was the real purpose of the show, as wildly obscene as anything that has ever been forced upon our people. And after the production, 9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-BOOM, the children are to take their schoolbooks and run off to their classrooms and be happy. And every newspaper in the country saw this as fit fare for their fifty million daily readers.

Yet, and this must be asked and answered, why is it that more than 70 percent of our people vote against the Korean

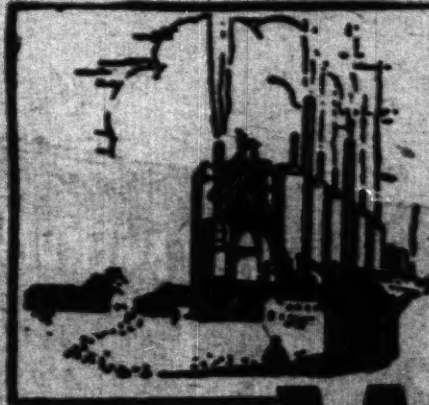
war, as the polls show, though 99 percent of the press endorses it. Every commercial newspaper in the country roars a blood-lust never heard before. And still the people oppose war.

What does this mean? It means that the lie, even the Big Lie, has short legs as the adage says. The lie can, for a time, delude and betray, but truth catches up with it. It catches up because a paper like this exists, a paper which accepts the historic responsibility of telling the truth. Though you cannot measure the strength of a newspaper like this by its circulation—it is far stronger than figures—you know you can multiply that strength by multiplying its readers. You can help the many millions who favor peace to find the way, through this paper, to win the peace. The people want peace but most are temporarily lost in the jungle of lies and do not know to reach their goal. Our readers can help them find that road by getting them to become readers of this newspaper.

And I believe I know something about our readers. I have met them around the country. They are brave, thoughtful and informed people, they know the facts and how to interpret them. For they are armed with truth—our paper. They are worth many times their weight in gold. Each worker reader I have met is a power in his community. He is

brave and accepts responsibilities others to would take if they knew the facts in the fight for freedom for the people's real interests. For example: when this paper sent me to Florida, a year ago, to write about the murder of those two great champions of Negro freedom, NAACP leaders Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, I did not know the state or how to get into the orange-grove country where the Klan reigned by terror. A Worker reader I encountered, quite by accident in Miami, volunteered to take me into Mims where many felt the Klan would do its dirty work again. He did not fear, for he was an old-time reader of this newspaper, one of its staunch supporters. Everywhere I have gone for this newspaper I have run into men and women who would dare anything to get the truth out.

To these men and women I say the paper needs your help today, needs it more today than ever before to fight the cause to which you are devoted—peace, freedom, abundance. You have faced many dangers and undertaken many duties for your country's welfare: none are greater than to multiply the numbers of readers of The Worker. This is the time to do it, now during its campaign for new readers. Now, when the warmongers are, more desperately than ever, trying to spread the war into World War III.



Michigan edition

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVIII, No. 12
16 Pages

26

March 22, 1953
Price 10 Cents

What Can We Lose?

An Editorial

NEW SOVIET LEADER, Georgi Malenkov, has again stated in the clearest terms that his government wants to negotiate peace with the United States.

Malenkov told 1,200 cheering delegates to the Supreme Soviet that there is no question whatever that cannot be negotiated peacefully between the U. S. A. and Moscow.

What is Washington's answer?

Hostility and abuse, thus far. This just doesn't make sense to millions of Americans who want the killing in Korea to stop, and who surely would cheer a drop in armaments taxes, draft, and an end of atomic war fears.

To justify their coldness to Malenkov's proposal for peace talks, the press says that it wants "deeds not words." But how can deeds be worked out if not jointly around the table? Is the Soviet Union supposed to make unilateral decisions regarding Germany, Korea, Austria, etc? It is only around the table that such decisions can be reached. But Washington won't sit down to talk.

The press also points solemnly to the recent plane incident in West Europe and off the coast of Siberia as proof that Moscow doesn't want peace. But perhaps these incidents prove the opposite, that is the Western powers that don't want peace. For example, Winston Churchill admitted that the British bomber shot down by Czech fighters had maybe "made a navigational error." And the U. S. Air Force plane was "studying the weather" off the coast of Siberia, thousands of miles from the coast of the United States!

No wonder West Europe thinks that somebody in the West is sending these planes purposely to be shot down in order to hinder peace talks!

But we Americans want peace. We should insist that Malenkov's reasonable offer be accepted. What can America lose if Eisenhower and Malenkov talk peace around the table?

Distortion with a Purpose

Comments on the C.P. Resolution by Des Moines Register, New Leader, New Republic

—See Page 8

Howard Fast Reviews
Steve Nelson's 'The Volunteers'

—See Page 14

Stage War Scares To Keep Taxes Up

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON.

THE EISENHOWER administration is staging one of the most elaborately planned war scares in history under circumstances that indicate to Washington observers the objective is to prevent tax cuts or even to bring tax increases to sustain the cold war program.

The Atomic Energy Commission is staging one aspect of the scare with a series of tests on the effects of atom bombs. First of the tests—with dummies sitting in automobiles and stationed at points along streets and inside houses, such as the much publicized "little white house on the corner of Elm and Main"—was scheduled for March 17 in the Nevada desert and grimly christened Operation St. Pat's. The mannikins, designed to look as much like living men, women and children as possible, were to show the horrible results of an atom bombing. Picked newsmen were taken to the scene, television broadcasts were planned to reach 60,000,000 viewers, radio chains planned full coverage and newspapers gave the test a huge buildup.

WITHIN 48 hours of the scheduled first test, the Pentagon let it be known that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under a running contract with the Air Force, submitted a study of the dangers to the U. S. of atomic attack. The study called for an additional expenditure of \$29 billion on new air defenses. If the program is adopted, hope will be dim for tax reductions.

The scientists and military ex-



perts who prepared the MIT report pointed out it is 3½ years since the USSR exploded its first atom bomb. They said Russia had built a strategic air force and has stockpiled bombs. They predicted it could deliver a decisive number of A-bombs on U. S. territory within two years.

THE ATOM BOMB SCARE was staged as Congress was getting closer to action on the bill by Rep. Daniel Reed (R-NY) to reduce individual income taxes 11 percent on June 30 instead of Dec. 31. The House Ways and Means Committee has approved the bill and Reed threatened to call it up himself if the rules com-

mittee blocks it. The bill received new support when chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R-Colo) of the Senate Finance Committee said he favored it.

President Eisenhower insists the government must be "in sight of" a balanced budget before taxes can be cut. Many Republican leaders in Congress openly oppose this policy, insisting the GOP must make good its pledges for lower taxes.

Washington observers point out that if the war scare is successful, demands for additional expenditures will force these Republicans to stand on the present tax structure or vote to raise taxes instead of cutting them.

EISENHOWER HOUSING CHIEF IS HOUSING FOE

Cole Fought Federal Housing During His Eight Years in Congress

WASHINGTON

PROTESTS continued to mount last week against President Eisenhower's appointment of Albert M. Cole as administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Cole, former Kansas Republican Congressman, one of the bitterest foes during his eight years in Congress of the federal housing program, was defeated for reelection last year. His defeat was accredited to the fact that he consistently voted against public housing.

Cole's appointment to the \$17,500 top housing post caused Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to ask if the Eisenhower Administration plans to eliminate public housing which, he said, has given substantial benefits to Negroes.

Mitchell recalled that Cole, in a 1949 House speech, referred to public housing, as something "thought up in the Kremlin."

JAMES C. THIMMES, chairman of the national CIO Housing Committee, urged all CIO councils to launch a campaign opposing confirmation of Cole's appointment.

"The ugly attacks made by Cole on federal housing policies are completely without merit or justification and indicate his utter irresponsibility in these questions," said Anthony W. Smith, CIO assistant director of councils, in a letter supporting Thimmes' proposal.

Smith said it would be "absurd and harmful in the extreme to have



CLARENCE MITCHELL
Raps Appointment

this man installed as head of the administration he has done everything he could to destroy."

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D-Minn) said Cole's nomination was "like putting a fox in charge of the chicken coop." He asked Eisenhower withdraw the nomination at once.

Objections to Cole's appointment also came from Americans for Democratic Action and the American Council on Human Rights.

Questioned at a hearing of the Senate Banking Committee, Cole freely admitted his opposition to

federal housing legislation. He said he had "no apology" to offer. But he was fighting then to get approval of his nomination.

He promised to administer the housing laws "fairly and honestly," but added he "definitely" had not changed personal opinion on public housing. When he pledged support to a "vigorous housing program" with special emphasis on aid to low-income groups, and with slum clearance "my No. 1 project," Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala) read parts of a speech Cole made against government housing in 1949.

AT THAT TIME, Sparkman pointed out, Cole attacked provisions of the housing act for slum clearance, research, farm housing and public housing.

Cole offered the weak alibi that he was then a "minority member of Congress" and that things had not later turned out as badly as he claimed they would if the housing bill became law.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty was asked why the President nominated Cole for the housing post when the latter had a consistent record against public housing.

"I don't know that he has such a record," Hagerty replied. He refused to comment further when a reporter said evidence of Cole's anti-housing record could be found in the Congressional Record.

Cole's voting record in Congress shows he always supported the policy of the powerful real estate lobby, opposing both public housing and rent control.

POINT of ORDER!

QUESTION

By Alan Max

It's the same old story all over again: what was Siberia doing so close to a U.S. plane?

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Win 7-Week Rail Strike

• UMW Raps Eisenhower on T-H

A SEVEN-WEEK STRIKE that tied up the Chicago Great Western Railroad ended in victory with a settlement of issues with the unions of switchmen and yardmasters. Previously the company settled with the other four unions affected. The walkout was caused by a backlog of hundreds of unsettled grievances. Headlining the news as "Freedom to Strike Brings Big Victory for Six Rail Unions," "Labor," organ of Standard Railroad Labor Organizations says: in an obvious slap at Truman:

"Leaders of the organizations hailed the final outcome as a dramatic demonstration of what can be accomplished when the railroad unions have the freedom to strike, without fear of government seizure and injunctions such as were invoked by the administration in recent years."

The Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen, AFL, beat off successfully a raid of the CIO's railroad union among employees of the Washington terminal by a vote of 729 to 494. . . . This followed a defeat of the CIO union in the Northern Pacific Terminal in Portland, Ore.

THE United Mine Workers of America charged in an editorial in its journal that President Eisenhower "surrendered" to Sen. Taft on the Taft-Hartley Law. . . . President Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, rapped Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin for yielding to the textile manufacturers who are pressing for nullification of former Secretary Maurice Tobin's hike of the minimum wage. . . . Eisenhower is apparently having a hard time finding Republican labor leaders to serve as labor representatives on an assortment of "advisory" outfits. But he found one, President David B. Robertson of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, for the advisory committee on National Security. . . . "We will have to fight with might and main to keep them from taking things away from

us," said president David J. McDonald in his inaugural address in Pittsburgh.

A sitdown strike (unauthorized) of 500 workers of the Forstmann - Hoffman (Passaic) weaving department against an effort by the company to force operation of six looms per worker in place of four, shut down almost the entire plant of 4,000 workers. The weavers are backed fully by the membership of Local 656, Textile Workers, CIO, of which they are members. The workers punch in but do no work. . . . The CIO union in New Bedford, Mass., beat off a raid on its cotton locals by the UMW-AFL by the overwhelming majority of 3,651 to 664. Negotiations were renewed on a cotton pact.

THE United Rubber Workers mapped wage demands at a Wage Policy Conference of its locals. . . . Harry Deason, a Negro committeeman, was reinstated by management of Chrysler-DeSoto when faced with a strike threat. . . . Pickets in the lockout of Marathon Electric Co., Wausau, Wis., marked a year of their struggle. They belong to the UE. . . . Some 4,500 UAW-CIO members at General Electric's jet engine plant in Evendale, O., joined 1,200 striking members of International Association of Machinists at the plant causing its shutdown.

The Supreme Court in a seven to two decision took another sock at unions holding that States have a right to bar peaceful picketing if the objectives of the strike are not in accord with the "right to work" anti-labor statutes in operation in many states. . . . The Southwester Co. of Chicago came up with the brilliant idea of trying to use the McCarran-Walter immigration law to prevent a collective bargaining election sought by the AFL chemical union among its employees, on the ground that the workers are "enemy aliens"—born in Estonia. The NLRB didn't go for that one.

5-YEAR CONTRACT DUE FOR REVIEW AT UAW CONVENTION

THE PROBLEM of freeing the United Automobile Workers from the clutches of five-year contracts and its escalator wage limit will be one of the principals issues before the 14th Convention of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, opening in Atlantic City, March 22.

The convention, the UAW's largest, with an expected 2,900 delegates, will consider the numerous resolutions of UAW locals calling for an end of the contract that has at least two more years to run and for a substantial wage increase.

President Walter Reuther of the union indicated some weeks ago when the union turned down General Motors' terms, that the problem of five-year contracts will be discussed at the convention.

AMONG THE OTHER questions expected to get the attention is Negro representation in the UAW's top leadership which has been lily-white since the union's inception.

There are rumors that Reuther may at long last open the door to the election of a Negro to the union's executive board. But there is little indication of how reliable this report is. The UAW, as always, is flooded with pre-convention speculation on possible or likely changes in the lineup of regional directors and top officers.

The issue of democracy within the union may hit the convention floor when the appeal of five progressive leaders of Ford Local 600 barred by Reuther from running for local office, on "communism" grounds comes up. Local 600's officers and membership are backing the appeal of the five—Nelson Davis, Dave Moore, John Gallo, Ed Lock and Paul Boatin.

Political action, too, may come up for considerable discussion with many of the resolutions from the locals drawing an estimate of the recent election.

The UAW's will be the first large union convention to meet since Eisenhower took office.

SALVOS FOR THE BRASS

DETROIT.—A Veteran of Korea told the Detroit News that in his artillery battalion of 155 millimeter howitzers was alerted at all times to put on a show by firing salvos of rationed ammunition for top brass and civilians when they came to Korea.

NO TARGET—Former Sergeant Major James E. O'Connor of Royal Oak, Mich., said there usually wasn't any target during the shows. But gunners were instructed to tell the visiting brass that the guns were firing at heavy concentration of North Korean troops.

He was the first sergeant in an artillery battery attached to the 45th Division from March 1 to Oct. 1 last year.

"The battery commander insisted that Baker Battery always be polished up, even though it was in the Korean mud," he said. "When they had to put on a show it meant that everyone in the bat-

tery had to be awake even though some of the men had worked all night."

He said a howitzer shell (155) costs between \$150 and \$180 and that there are six guns in the battery.

He said that at one time a battery was ordered to fire for two hours "to make sounds for a movie show."

O'Connor said that two 90 millimeter rifles were assigned to one

of the batteries even though there was no use for them at that time.

"But some of the brass had decided the battery should have those guns and they should be fired every night," he said. "So every night the guns were fired even though there were no targets."

He said he knew other units that were called on to put on shows for visitors but not many that had a special battery for the job like in his outfit.

HAROLD ROBERTSON SCORES IN INKSTER PRIMARY

INKSTER, Mich.—Negro union leader Harold Robertson of United Auto Workers, Ford Local 600, has won nomination for Village Council here in the Third District in the recent primary election. A Negro woman, Mrs. Bessie Whitman, won the nomination in the First District.

Twelve were nominated in six districts, four Negro and eight white, in the final election April 27, the six getting top vote will be the new Village Council. Robertson and Mrs. Whitman are given an excellent chance to be elected. It's Robertson's first venture into local politics. He is a pioneer unionist from the giant Ford plant.

DONNELLY FOR PRESIDENT—Mike Donnelly, building chairman of "B" building in Rouge has thrown his hat into the ring for Inkster Village president, running against a Ford official. Mike is a well known unionist and fighter for Negro rights in the shop and community.

SLATE—A slate of Negro-white candidates is expected to be presented.

The progressive candidates are making a big point of the health and safety of the people. A very high rate of tuberculosis prevails in the village with its poor drainage and muddy unpaved streets. One of the major campaign slogans is "Get Inkster Out of the Mud."

Robertson is campaigning on getting federal aid for building low-rent public housing South of Michigan Ave. He hopes to lead a delegation to see Congressman Lesinski from the district to get a federal subsidy.

FEPC—Robertson is also pushing for a Village FEPC ordinance and for a race relations program to be started by the village council to help recreation, social and cultural activities.

He and Donnelly will be backed by the CIO's PAC as well as neighbors and organizations in the community.

To Evict Widow, Mother of 8, as 'Subversive'

DETROIT.—A widowed mother of eight children has been ordered evicted by the Detroit Housing Commission because she is a member of the International Workers Order, a fraternal organization named by the Attorney General as "subversive."

Mrs. Stella Lankowsky, is getting relief from the Aid to Dependent Children's fund. She pays \$25 a month rent from the \$94 a month she gets from ADC, her only income.

When she received the eviction notice it said eviction without cause or search. She went to the project management office and there was told bluntly that she was being evicted because she was a member of the IWO.

A restraining court action is being sought by attorney Harold Norris. In several other cities "loyalty" oaths in government financed housing projects is being contested. This is the first Detroit test case. Some 25,000 families live in housing projects here.

DETROIT.—The wife of a retired member of UAW Local 157, Mrs. Patricia Jaksays, a 61-year-old grandmother, has been ordered arrested under the Walter-McCarran Law. She has lived in the United States for the past 44 years, has one son who served three years overseas in the armed forces.

She has two grandchildren. She has been told she will not be released on bail unless she signs a bond which says she will not associate with anyone who is a member of a "subversive" organization or who has any association with Communists, the Communist Party or any of its ideas.

Neighbors Are Partners in the Battle Against Discrimination

By 12th St. Correspondent

DETROIT.—One wonderful thing about a inter-racial community is the bond of sympathy that develops between neighbors when they discover how much experience they have shared.

GET TOGETHER—So all is not idle chatter when a Negro housewife and her Jewish neighbor get together. This week, for example, I learned the climax of a story that started last December. About that time my friend Ruth told me her husband Jack was getting tired of the uncertainties in his building trades job and had applied at a GM auto shop on the west side. Well, it was quite a shock to them when the company doctor told Jack he had a hernia and would be unable to do that type of work.

DISCRIMINATION—"One thing bothers me," I said to Ruth at that time. "That could be an excuse to keep from hiring a Negro or a Jewish worker, like my hus-

band." She was amazed to know that my husband had been rejected by another shop for the very same reason.

"But Jack is having awful backaches," she said, so we agreed that the company doctor must be correct, but would have a checkup as soon as they could afford it.

Well, here it was March and Jack still hadn't been to a doctor.

This week Ruth told me they decided to let a few bills wait so Jack could go to the doctor. Then she made a special trip to my house to tell me I was right!

"Jack is furious," she said. "The company doctor was just giving him a brushoff with that hernia business. This private doctor says positively that Jack has no hernia."

She thought the company doctor ought to be reported to medical authorities for such participation in discrimination.

"They work together to keep us out," I said, "that's why we have to stick together and fight discrimination no matter how it displays itself." My neighbor heartily agreed.

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AUTOTOWN ALLEY OF THE OLD-TIMER

BIGGEST EVER. Twenty-nine hundred delegates are expected to attend the United Auto Workers 14th convention opening Sunday, March 22, in Atlantic City.

BACKED. The reported on-again-off-again support to Joe McCusker for reelection to West Side Regional Director by the Reuther camp was finally given at a caucus held in the Dairy Workers' Hall in Detroit two weeks before the convention.

STORY. If Paul Duncan, president of UAW Tank Arsenal local, takes the floor at the convention to tell of the "service" he gets from International Board member McAuley's region, there will be some hot words flying. The choppers don't get along.

BUCKING. It's still Jack Conway, Reuther Administrative Assistant to run against Pat Greathouse, Chicago Regional Director of the UAW. Also Leonard Woodcock, regional director around Grand Rapids, Western part of Michigan, still drools at the thought of being "Executive" International UAW vice-president. But Jack Livingstone, Emil Mazey and Dick Gosser snuffed that little endeavor out.

ATTACKING AUTONOMY. Anti-Communist stuff to be added to the UAW constitution, and if passed will be the technique to more fully use the administrator type of seizure of locals bucking the administration like in the case of Ford Local 600 which pioneered in the fight against the five-year contract against escalators, and for a sizeable wage increase.

NEGRO REP. Too meet the growing movement of breaking the lily-white setup on the UAW Executive Board Reuther's strategy might be to put up John Burton of Kaiser-Frazer Local 142, Negro, and former shop chairman there, into the race for West Side Regional Director.

STELLATO. On the other side of the picture, it is reported that Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, faced with the same mounting pressure for a Negro on the international board, might step aside and back a Negro leader from Ford Local 600.

CHOPPERS. The pork choppers will be more in evidence in the convention this year than ever. After all the dues increase swelled their ranks as well as their bellies. Between 500 and 600 of the pie-cards will be on the floor and the Boardwalk.

"LOYAL OPPOSITION." "Hi-Ho" Silvers, Reuther's "loyal opposition" will be the decoration on the Resolution Committee this convention again. Reuther will benignly pat Silvers on the back and say, "Let's hear him, fellows, this is my loyal opposition."

MESA. About 10 months ago a hot shot boss came into town, started an outfit known as the Locke Co. He was unionized by the MESA, Matt Smith's outfit. This hot shot started "giving away" automobiles to some 30 workers employed there. But he kept the ownership titles. He wanted to sell them on no union. Finally when it wouldn't work he decided to close up shop and void paying severance pay. The MESA changed his mind. He paid out \$1,000 per worker. Now next door is another outfit of his, the Jansen Gauge, which is under UAW contract, where he intends selling out and leaving. May try to get away with \$150 severance pay. Watch out, vice-president Murphy of Local 157.

TACTICS. Will the UAW continue to follow the line in political action at this convention of so-called nonpartisanship or will they decide, nationwide, to enter the Democratic Party and push a program like was done by the Michigan CIO, which also helped to elect a Governor, seven State Senators and 37 members in the Michigan Legislature, four of whom are Negroes.

FARMERS. What will the UAW convention do on the steadily worsening conditions of the small farmers. Back in 1950 farmers (we are talking of the family-sized farm, 40 acres) were getting \$3 a bushel for wheat. Now they get \$2 a bushel. The big baking companies have since that period upped their prices for bread and reduced the size of the loaf. In 1950 a farmer paid \$1,800 for a tractor, today he pays \$2,100. Hogs which were selling at 25 cents a pound in 1950 now bring 16 cents a pound. In Michigan the CIO is helping farmers around the Flint area to organize. Maybe this is one of the ways. Maybe there will be a farm resolution for the convention-on-farm-labor unity of action against the same trusts that exploit the auto workers.

THE UNITED Electrical Workers Union (Ind) at Vickers plant in Detroit have just negotiated an eight and one-half cent wage increase for their members, bringing the scale up to \$2.28 an hour for 2,000 workers. Life insurance was upped to \$5,500, weekly sickness payments and accident payments were set at \$49 a week for 26 weeks; 70 days hospital benefits for the worker and his family at \$15 a day; special hospital services for the same \$1,350 maximum.

MORE DEMOCRACY? Speaking in Canada recently at the UAW District Council, Walter Reuther said that some proposals for constitutional amendments at the convention will call for locals to elect officers every two years rather than annually; that initiation fees be raised \$5 with the entire increase going to the locals; trial committees to be set up superseding local review committees and having as their purpose the proposed examination of racketeering in locals or individuals "subservient to foreign powers."

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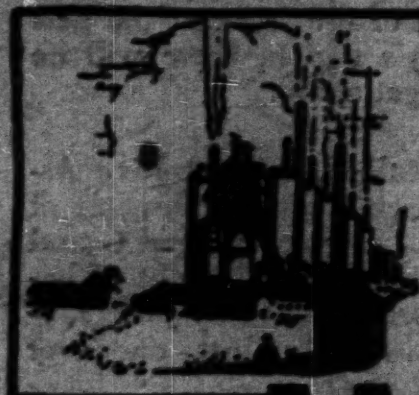
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GM '52 Profits \$559 Million; But It Turns Down Pay Rise



Michigan
edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1955

Local 600 Fights Barring of Ford 5

DETROIT.—Appearing at a hearing of the Grievance Committee of the United Auto Workers Convention, representatives of Ford Local 600 presented the appeal against the

International Executive Board's barring five pioneer unionists from holding elective or appointive posts.

William Johnson, Foundry president and chief spokesman for Local 600 informed the committee the appeal was authorized by a general membership of the local which labelled the executive board's action "dictatorial and undemocratic."

VIOLATION—Johnson said the executive board had violated the UAW constitution by the action which was a clear violation of local autonomy. He condemned the board's refusal to afford the five a trial in accordance with guarantees under the union constitution. He further pointed out that the five had been acquitted of the same charge—the anti-Communist clause of the UAW constitution—by the local's governing General Council 21 months ago.

INDIVIDUAL APPEALS—The five—Dave Moore, Nelson Davis, Paul Boatin, John Gallo and Ed Lock—brought individual appeals to the Convention Grievance Committee. Moore and Davis are Negroes. All were barred from running for office or holding any office during the period when UAW

president Walter Reuther placed an administrator over the local.

Their main spokesman was Dave Moore. The convention committee made no decision but asked for the transcript of their union trial. This document is reportedly in the hands of the FBI, given them by John Savage, chairman of the trial committee.

NEGRO LEADERS will fight to regain their positions in Local 205, when the auto workers convention assembles in Atlantic City, March 22. Twelve Negroes and one white are appealing for the convention to set aside the decision of an International "lily-white" trial board which expelled seven and suspended six others.

James Walker is the labor leader of those expelled in 1950 for militant union activity. He grew up with the CIO and has a history of leadership and struggle since the early thirties when CIO membership was tantamount to subversion.

He was one of the founders of Local 205 and held leading and important posts—vice president, recording secretary, headed numerous committees and was a member of the executive board, besides being plant chairman of the Leland unit of Local 205.

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—General Motors, which recently offered a nickel raise to some of its employees, reported 1952 profits of \$559 million, an increase from \$508 million in 1951. A large part of the profits came from war production, the annual report reveals. GM has \$5½ billion in arms contracts, the highest of any corporation in America. C. E. Wilson, GM's president, GM's former president, is U. S. Secretary of Defense, which post puts him in command of issuing and approving all war orders.

Chrysler, which reported \$78,696,599 in profits after taxes, has \$2,226,000,000 in war orders. Ford has \$1,289,000,000 in arms contracts. All of the Big Three auto corporations openly campaigned for Eisenhower's election. Ex-FBI agent John Bugas, vice president of Ford's, is reported to have solicited Ford dealers for \$1,000 contributions to Eisenhower's campaign fund. Ford vice president Irving Duffy has been appointed assistant to Secretary of the Army Robert T. B. Stevens.

GM's REPORT showed a 9 percent decline in car sales. But this was made up by a 24 percent increase in war production. Sales

of armaments rose to \$1,452,000,000 from 1951's \$761,000,000. One-sixth of GM's business is now on arms.

In a recent report on jobs and payrolls, GM praised the five-year contracts which are to be a hot subject for debate at the auto union convention in Atlantic City, March 22.

The corporation claims GM workers have "benefited" under five-year contracts. They state also that benefits have accrued to GM stockholders and "... since the agreements have been in force, losses in production and pay due to labor disputes have reached a new low."

THE REAL STORY auto workers could tell how the company got increases in production thanks to the "company security" clause of the contracts, the Taft-Hartley Act, the no-strike sections and the grievance stifling procedure of the contract.

Not mentioned in GM's report's the escalator clause which cut GM wages one cent last December and threatens another penny cut under the new index and has kept GM workers pay raises down to 25¢ an hour boosts since 1950 while corporation profits keep hitting record highs.

BIGGER DEMANDS, with GM's fabulous profits revealed on the eve of the convention, it is clear that there will be great sentiment on the floor reflecting the feeling among the workers for much more elaborate demands than one penny to be added to the annual improvement factor or a small increase in pensions, and 21 of the 25 cents obtained since 1950 to be added to base rates.

Talk of an annual wage in 1955 will not satisfy the auto workers at present who are paying out one-third of their income on taxes and prices like coffee going up sky-high.

Ask Convention Back Pay Hike, End 5-Yr. Contracts

DEARBORN—Ford Facts, Local 600 paper which speaks for United Auto Workers at the Ford plant here, pointed to the needs of all auto workers and called upon the forthcoming union convention to back a wage increase for all auto production workers.

The paper also says the many resolutions to the convention which call for an end to five-year contracts should be adopted.

The paper also says the many resolutions to the convention which call for an end of five-year contracts should be adopted.

"We say to the convention delegates, don't be hoodwinked on five-year agreements. Go to the convention, fight and vote for the constitutional provisions barring the international officers and na-

tional negotiating committee from ever again signing five year or longer contracts," the paper says.

These two points—wages and 5-year contracts—are part of a report adopted by Ford Local 600 General Council and submitted by Carl Stellato, Local 600 president.

The report further states that the decision on long term contracts will determine the future course of the labor movement, making this the major convention issue. Speaking of strategy in the present negotiations, the report raises the question that the corporations may have offered a nickel raise for the skilled workers (GM) and applying 14 cents to the cost of living increases on the base rate, as a bargaining strategy for the purpose of

obtaining another five-year agreement.

Also that other unions without five-year contracts which have no escalator clauses have pinned down on their base rates every single penny that the auto workers have been granted in the precarious "escalator" increases. Under existing contracts, those industries cannot take away any of these increases.

Stellato, further called for a blanket across-the-road wage increase for all auto workers, especially the more than one million production workers.

He warns that anything short of this, plus \$200 a month for the pensioners and raises to eliminate the inequity for skilled workers, will not be acceptable.

GM OFFICIALS STILL READING 'MEIN KAMPF'?

salaries..

When the Auto Workers Union asked Chrysler for a penny increase on the annual improvement factor and some more money on pensions, corporation officials said they "couldn't afford it."

But they could afford salaries of: \$300,900 a year for K. T. Keller; \$280,000 for L. L. Colbert; \$271,000 for B. E. Hutchinson; \$185,400 for Herman Weckler; \$171,450 for James C. Zeder; \$110,350 for A. VanderZee.

K. T. Keller is listed for \$25,000 for retirement benefits and will be paid \$75,000 for life for consulting and advisory services.

Michigan Edition
The Worker

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit, 1. Phone: WO 4-1965.

LANSING.—The president of Fisher Local 602 wants to know if General Motors officials still read "Mein Kampf," using Hitler's tactics to sweat the last ounce of blood out of the workers through speed-up.

He declares the corporation is using everything in the books to make workers turn out more production, handing out more reprimands, instituting greater disciplinary action against them for the slightest infraction of plant rules in order to demoralize the workers.

GET READY TO FIGHT. He states that it is time for a fight, that a speedup program exists in Trim and Hardware Sewing Room and Cushion Room as well as other parts of the plant.

He tells how management is using new workers against older workers with seniority. They tell new workers, "if you don't do this you won't be around long—remember you are just a new employee, so you have to prove yourself in 90 days."

They also threaten workers in line for better jobs, telling them that if they don't make new workers do more work then they will not get promotions.

He warns management that unless these tactics cease, the union will take the necessary steps to correct them.

DETROIT.—At the Plymouth Road plant of GM's Transmission, the company is now getting almost 1,500 transmissions a shift, as compared with 1,100 some time ago. The new plant manager there bragged recently that production was greater than ever before.

A speedup move there, one of many, has been to stop workers from going to the tool cribs. Eighteen have been put on chasing tools in order to keep every worker at his job so that no time will be lost.

A vote was taken here about five weeks ago for strike action because some 78 grievances re-five weeks ago for strike action because some 78 grievances remained unsettled. Management sat at

FIGHTIN' FOR THE WORKER...

"Sold our copies in half the time and double the number," was a report from a group of gate sales people last week. We are getting close to 50 percent of the goal of subs for The Michigan Worker and the goal set for increasing the bundle will sure hit the mark if reports like the gate sales ones keep coming in. And they will.

In all the areas of the city and state the subgetters have the renewal lists and we are asking for an all-out drive to complete our quota of 400 subs by April 15, the finish of the circulation drive.

TO ALL THE READERS. Be sure that your own sub is renewed, check that of your friend. See that you take advantage of the offer good only till April 15, of one year of the Daily Worker and Michigan Worker for \$10.

The Civil Rights Congress invites you and your friends to a

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Saturday evening, March 28 — 8 P.M.

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WILL EISENHOWER MEET WITH MALENKOV?

Congressmen, Senators Feel People's Demand for Peace

By **ROB F. HALL**

JUDGED ENTIRELY from outward appearances, this is the same old Washington D.C. When I came out of Union Station, the bright March sun was pouring down on the gleaming capitol dome. The fresh shoots of grass were green underfoot. The familiar

multitude of taxicabs, green, yellow, gray and blue were careening around the statue of Christopher Columbus like bright horses on a merry-go-round. Every thing seemed as usual.

A few hours of talking to Congressmen and Senators was to show me, however, that it wasn't the same old town—at least not quite. Something has been happening. The steadily rising pressure of the people, insistently demanding peace, together with the unrelenting drive of the socialist government of the Soviet Union for a settlement of U. S.-Soviet differences, have begun to make a dent.

I DON'T WANT to exagger-

ate the size nor the magnitude of that dent. The millennium hasn't arrived. A majority of this 83rd GOP-dominated Congress is consistently voting support of a pro-war foreign policy. And one Senator, Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) wanted to talk only about how "they are shooting down our planes." Kefauver was merely parroting the line of Eisenhower's State Department which resents every peace offer as a calculated attempt to hamper its own drive for war. Nevertheless, my one day of interviews on Capitol Hill convinced me that a fresh breeze is blowing, and that its currents carry the millions of small voices of the people who want peace.

I came here to find out the

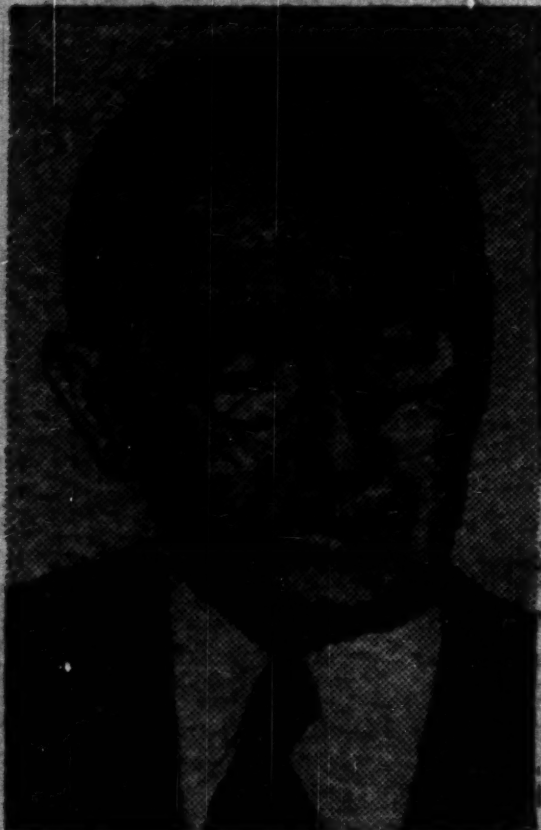
WASHINGTON.

reaction to the statement of Soviet Premier George M. Malenkov before the Supreme Soviet March 15:

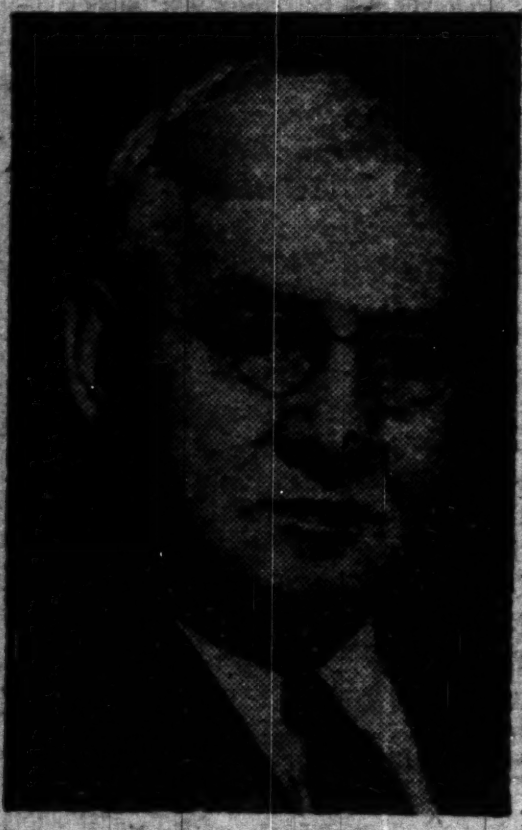
"At the present time there is not one disputed or undecided question that cannot be decided by peaceful means on the basis of mutual understanding of interested countries. This is our attitude toward all states, among them the United States of America."

In Moscow, so the Associated Press reports, when he made this remark, the Deputies rose to their feet and cheered. Well, how would Washington greet this statement?

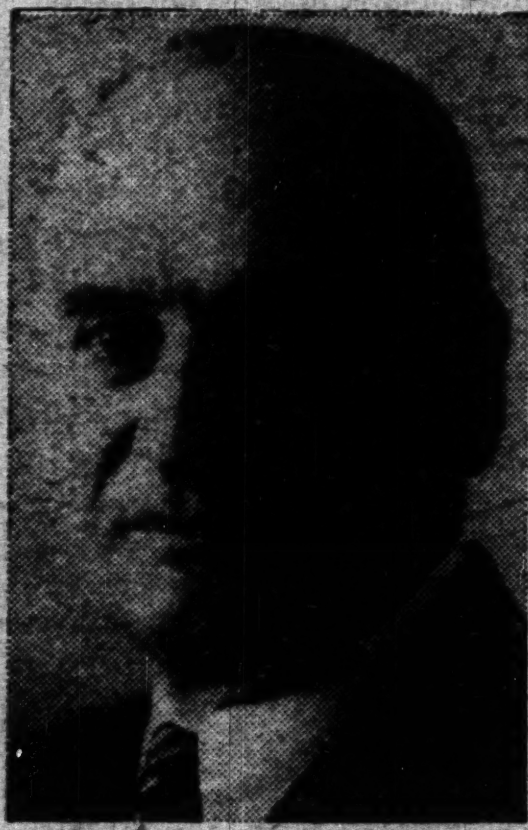
★
MY FIRST CALL was on Sen. Walter George (D-Ga) who (Continued on Page 18)



SEN. WALTER F. GEORGE



REP. USHER L. BURDICK



SEN. WILLIAM LANGER

Strongest Power on Earth

... And It Needs Your Help to Spread Its Message

By **JOSEPH NORTH**

A WORKING-CLASS newspaper is the strongest power on earth. It has power even beyond the atom-bomb, for its strength is the truth and the truth, wielded by the masses of people, the millions, is invincible. It can use atomic energy to level mountains and build gardens out of deserts.

The other day the children of our nation were treated to the explosion of an A-bomb as they sat at the breakfast table. The instrument of death was given our folk with their Wheaties. The TV screen presented the explosion like MGM presents a new production. We are to accept the monster of destruction as we take our morning coffee. Every newspaper in the country played the story big. Let the people and their children learn to live with death and war, accept destruction. That was the real purpose of the show, as wildly obscene as anything that has ever been forced upon our people. And after the production, 9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-BOOM, the children are to take their schoolbooks and run off to their classrooms and be happy. And every newspaper in the country saw this as fit fare for their fifty million daily readers.

Yet, and this must be asked and answered, why is it that more than 70 percent of our people vote against the Korean

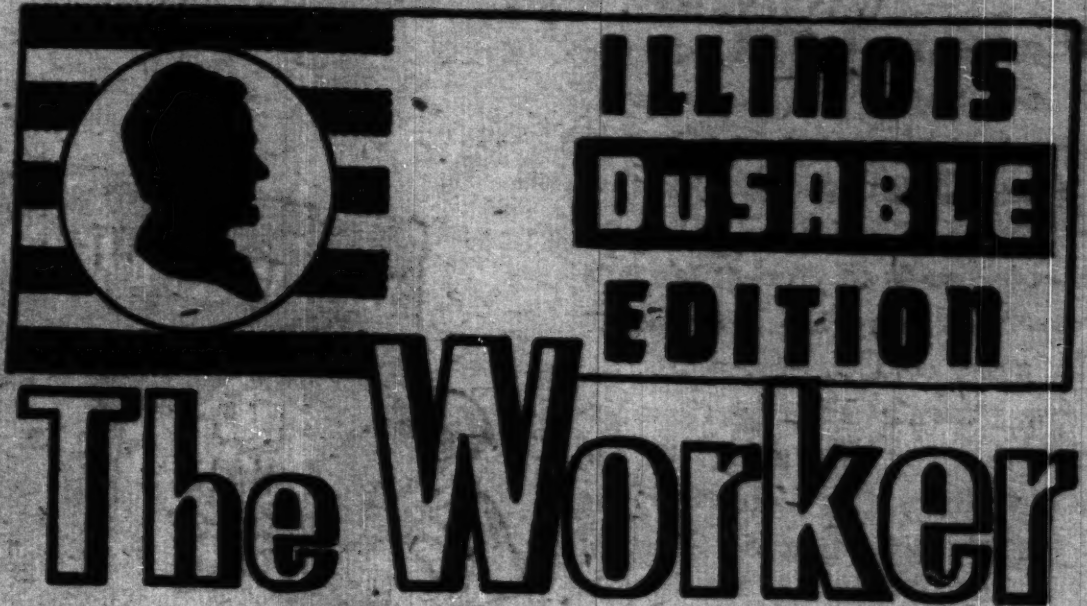
war, as the polls show, though 99 percent of the press endorses it. Every commercial newspaper in the country roars a blood-lust never heard before. And still the people oppose war.

What does this mean? It means that the lie, even the Big Lie, has short legs as the adage says. The lie can, for a time, delude and betray, but truth catches up with it. It catches up because a paper like this exists, a paper which accepts the historic responsibility of telling the truth. Though you cannot measure the strength of a newspaper like this by its circulation—it is far stronger than figures—you know you can multiply that strength by multiplying its readers: You can help the many millions who favor peace to find the way, through this paper, to win the peace. The people want peace but most are temporarily lost in the jungle of lies and do not know to reach their goal. Our readers can help them find that road by getting them to become readers of this newspaper.

And I believe I know something about our readers. I have met them around the country. They are brave, thoughtful and informed people, they know the facts and how to interpret them. For they are armed with truth—our paper. They are worth many times their weight in gold. Each worker reader I have met is a power in his community. He is

brave and accepts responsibilities others would take if they knew the facts in the fight for freedom for the people's real interests. For example: when this paper sent me to Florida, a year ago, to write about the murder of those two great champions of Negro freedom, NAACP leaders Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, I did not know the state or how to get into the orange-grove country where the Klan reigned by terror. A Worker reader I encountered, quite by accident in Miami, volunteered to take me into Mims where many felt the Klan would do its dirty work again. He did not fear, for he was an old-time reader of this newspaper, one of its staunch supporters. Everywhere I have gone for this newspaper I have run into men and women who would dare anything to get the truth out.

To these men and women I say the paper needs your help today, needs it more today than ever before to fight the cause to which you are devoted—peace, freedom, abundance. You have faced many dangers and undertaken many duties for your country's welfare: none are greater than to multiply the numbers of readers of The Worker. This is the time to do it, now during its campaign for new readers. Now, when the warmongers are, more desperately than ever, trying to spread the war into World War III,



Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVIII, No. 12
16 Pages

March 22, 1953
Price 10 Cents

What Can We Lose?

An Editorial

NEW SOVIET LEADER, Georgi Malenkov, has again stated in the clearest terms that his government wants to negotiate peace with the United States.

Malenkov told 1,200 cheering delegates to the Supreme Soviet that there is no question whatever that cannot be negotiated peacefully between the U. S. A. and Moscow.

What is Washington's answer?

Hostility and abuse, thus far. This just doesn't make sense to millions of Americans who want the killing in Korea to stop, and who surely would cheer a drop in armaments—taxes, draft, and an end of atomic war fears.

To justify their coldness to Malenkov's proposal for peace talks, the press says that it wants "deeds not words." But how can deeds be worked out if not jointly around the table? Is the Soviet Union supposed to make unilateral decisions regarding Germany, Korea, Austria, etc? It is only around the table that such decisions can be reached. But Washington won't sit down to talk.

The press also points solemnly to the recent plane incident in West Europe and off the coast of Siberia as proof that Moscow doesn't want peace. But perhaps these incidents prove the opposite, that is the Western powers that don't want peace. For example, Winston Churchill admitted that the British bomber shot down by Czech fighters had maybe "made a navigational error." And the U. S. Air Force plane was "studying the weather" off the coast of Siberia, thousands of miles from the coast of the United States!

No wonder West Europe thinks that somebody in the West is sending these planes purposely to be shot down in order to hinder peace talks!

But we Americans want peace. We should insist that Malenkov's reasonable offer be accepted. What can America lose if Eisenhower and Malenkov talk peace around the table?

Distortion with a Purpose

Comments on the C.P. Resolution by Des Moines Register, New Leader, New Republic

—See Page 8

Howard Fast Reviews Steve Nelson's 'The Volunteers'

—See Page 14

Stage War Scares To Keep Taxes Up

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON.

THE EISENHOWER administration is staging one of the most elaborately planned war scares in history under circumstances that indicate to Washington observers the objective is to prevent tax cuts or even to bring tax increases to sustain the cold war program.

The Atomic Energy Commission is staging one aspect of the scare with a series of tests on the effects of atom bombs. First of the tests—with dummies sitting in automobiles and stationed at points along streets and inside houses, such as the much publicized "little white house on the corner of Elm and Main"—was scheduled for March 17 in the Nevada desert and grimly christened Operation St. Pat's. The manikins, designed to look as much like living men, women and children as possible, were to show the horrible results of an atom bombing. Picked newsmen were taken to the scene, television broadcasts were planned to reach 60,000,000 viewers, radio chains planned full coverage and newspapers gave the test a huge buildup.

WITHIN 48 hours of the scheduled first test, the Pentagon let it be known that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under a running contract with the Air Force, submitted a study of the dangers to the U. S. of atomic attack. The study called for an additional expenditure of \$29 billion on new air defenses. If the program is adopted, hope will be dim for tax reductions.

The scientists and military ex-



perts who prepared the MIT report pointed out it is 3½ years since the USSR exploded its first atom bomb. They said Russia had built a strategic air force and has stockpiled bombs. They predicted it could deliver a decisive number of A-bombs on U. S. territory within two years.

THE ATOM BOMB SCARE was staged as Congress was getting closer to action on the bill by Rep. Daniel Reed (R-NY) to reduce individual income taxes 11 percent on June 30 instead of Dec. 31. The House Ways and Means Committee has approved the bill and Reed threatened to call it up himself if the rules com-

mittee blocks it. The bill received new support when chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R-Colo.) of the Senate Finance Committee said he favored it.

President Eisenhower insists the government must be "in sight of" a balanced budget before taxes can be cut. Many Republican leaders in Congress openly oppose this policy, insisting the GOP must make good its pledges for lower taxes.

Washington observers point out that if the war scare is successful, demands for additional expenditures will force these Republicans to stand on the present tax structure or vote to raise taxes instead of cutting them.

EISENHOWER HOUSING CHIEF IS HOUSING FOE

Cole Fought Federal Housing During His Eight Years in Congress

WASHINGTON

PROTESTS continued to mount last week against President Eisenhower's appointment of Albert M. Cole as administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Cole, former Kansas Republican Congressman, one of the bitterest foes during his eight years in Congress of the federal housing program, was defeated for reelection last year. His defeat was accredited to the fact that he consistently voted against public housing.

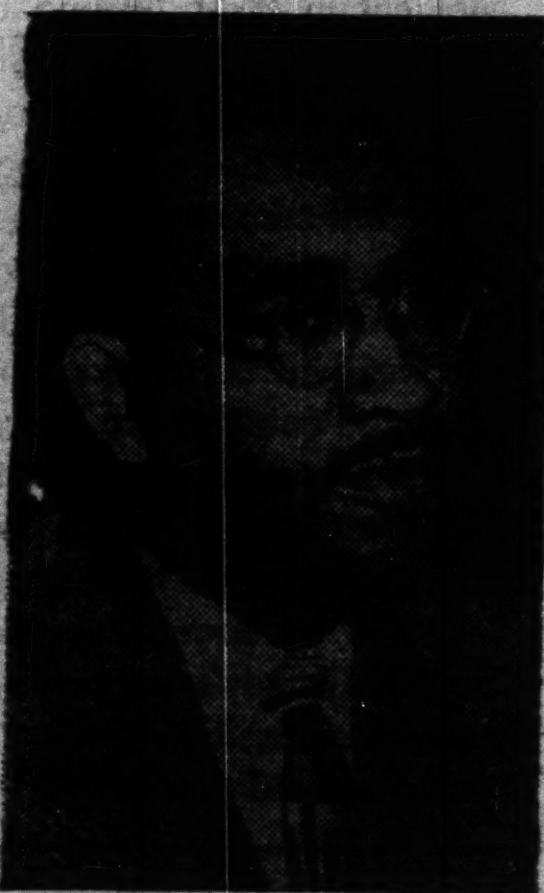
Cole's appointment to the \$17,500 top housing post caused Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to ask if the Eisenhower Administration plans to eliminate public housing which, he said, has given substantial benefits to Negroes.

Mitchell recalled that Cole, in a 1949 House speech, referred to public housing as something "thought up in the Kremlin."

JAMES G. THIMMES, chairman of the national CIO Housing Committee, urged all CIO councils to launch a campaign opposing confirmation of Cole's appointment.

"The ugly attacks made by Cole on federal housing policies are completely without merit or justification and indicate his utter irresponsibility in these questions," said Anthony W. Smith, CIO assistant director of councils, in a letter supporting Thimmes' proposal.

Smith said it would be "absurd and harmful in the extreme to have



CLARENCE MITCHELL Raps Appointment

this man installed as head of the administration he has done everything he could to destroy."

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D-Minn.) said Cole's nomination was "like putting a fox in charge of the chicken coop." He asked Eisenhower withdraw the nomination at once.

Objections to Cole's appointment also came from Americans for Democratic Action and the American Council on Human Rights.

Questioned at a hearing of the Senate Banking Committee, Cole freely admitted his opposition to

federal housing legislation. He said he had "no apology" to offer. But he was fighting then to get approval of his nomination.

He promised to administer the housing laws "fairly and honestly," but added he "definitely" had not changed personal opinion on public housing. When he pledged support to a "vigorous housing program" with special emphasis on aid to low-income groups, and with him clearance "my No. 1 project," Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) read parts of a speech Cole made against government housing in 1949.

AT THAT TIME, Sparkman pointed out, Cole attacked provisions of the housing act for slum clearance, research, farm housing and public housing.

Cole offered the weak alibi that he was then a "minority member of Congress" and that things had not later turned out as badly as he claimed they would if the housing bill became law.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty was asked why the President nominated Cole for the housing post when the latter had a consistent record against public housing.

"I don't know that he has such a record," Hagerty replied. He refused to comment further when a reporter said evidence of Cole's anti-housing record could be found in the Congressional Record.

Cole's voting record in Congress shows he always supported the policy of the powerful real estate lobby, opposing both public housing and rent control.

POINT of ORDER!

QUESTION

By Alan Max

It's the same old story all over again: what was Siberia doing so close to a U.S. plane?

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Win 7-Week Rail Strike

• UMW Raps Eisenhower on T-H

A SEVEN-WEEK STRIKE that tied up the Chicago Great Western Railroad ended in victory with a settlement of issues with the unions of switchmen and yardmasters. Previously the company settled with the other four unions affected. The walkout was caused by a backlog of hundreds of unsettled grievances. Headlining the news as "Freedom to Strike Brings Big Victory for Six Rail Unions," "Labor," organ of Standard Railroad Labor Organizations says: in an obvious slap at Truman:

"Leaders of the organizations hailed the final outcome as a dramatic demonstration of what can be accomplished when the railroad unions have the freedom to strike, without fear of government seizure and injunctions such as were invoked by the administration in recent years."

The Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen, AFL, beat off successfully a raid of the CIO's railroad union among employees of the Washington terminal by a vote of 729 to 494. . . . This followed a defeat of the CIO union in the Northern Pacific Terminal in Portland, Ore.

THE United Mine Workers of America charged in an editorial in its journal that President Eisenhower "surrendered" to Sen. Taft on the Taft-Hartley Law. . . . President Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, rapped Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin for yielding to the textile manufacturers who are pressing for nullification of former Secretary Maurice Tobin's hike of the minimum wage. . . . Eisenhower is apparently having a hard time finding Republican labor leaders to serve as labor representatives on an assortment of "advisory" outfits. But he found one, President David B. Robertson of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, for the advisory committee on National Security. . . . "We will have to fight with might and main to keep them from taking things away from

us," said president David J. McDonald in his inaugural address in Pittsburgh.

A sitdown strike (unauthorized) of 500 workers of the Forstmann - Hoffman (Passaic) weaving department against an effort by the company to force operation of six looms per worker in place of four, shut down almost the entire plant of 4,000 workers. The weavers are backed fully by the membership of Local 656, Textile Workers, CIO, of which they are members. The workers punch in but do no work. . . . The CIO union in New Bedford, Mass., beat off a raid on its cotton locals by the UTW-AFL by the overwhelming majority of 3,651 to 664. Negotiations were renewed on a cotton pact.

THE United Rubber Workers mapped wage demands at a Wage Policy Conference of its locals. . . . Harry Deason, a Negro committeeman, was reinstated by management of Chrysler-DeSoto when faced with a strike threat. . . . Pickets in the lockout of Marathon Electric Co., Wassau, Wisc., marked a year of their struggle. They belong to the UE.

Some 4,500 UAW-CIO members at General Electric's jet engine plant in Evendale, O., joined 1,200 striking members of International Association of Machinists at the plant causing its shutdown.

The Supreme Court in a seven to two decision took another sock at unions holding that States have a right to bar peaceful picketing if the objectives of the strike are not in accord with the "right to work" anti-labor statutes in operation in many states. . . . The Southwestern Co. of Chicago came up with the brilliant idea of trying to use the McCarran-Walter immigration law to prevent a collective bargaining election sought by the AFL chemical union among its employees, on the ground that the workers are "enemy aliens"—born in Estonia. The NLRB didn't go for that one.

5-YEAR CONTRACT DUE FOR REVIEW AT UAW CONVENTION

THE PROBLEM of freeing the United Automobile Workers from the clutches of five-year contracts and its escalator wage limit will be one of the principal issues before the 14th Convention of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, opening in Atlantic City, March 22.

The convention, the UAW's largest, with an expected 2,900 delegates, will consider the numerous resolutions of UAW locals calling for an end of the contract that has at least two more years to run and for a substantial wage increase.

President Walter Reuther of the union indicated some weeks ago when the union turned down General Motors' terms, that the problem of five-year contracts will be discussed at the convention.

AMONG THE OTHER questions expected to get the attention is Negro representation in the UAW's top leadership which has been lily-white since the union's inception.

There are rumors that Reuther may at long last open the door to the election of a Negro to the union's executive board. But there is little indication of how reliable this report is. The UAW, as always, is flooded with pre-convention speculation on possible or likely changes in the lineup of regional directors and top officers.

The issue of democracy within the union may hit the convention floor when the appeal of five progressive leaders of Ford Local 600 barred by Reuther from running for local office, on "communism" grounds comes up. Local 600's officers and membership are backing the appeal of the five—Nelson Davis, Dave Moore, John Gallo, Ed Lock and Paul Boatin.

Political action, too, may come up for considerable discussion with many of the resolutions from the locals drawing an estimate of the recent election.

The UAW's will be the first large union convention to meet since Eisenhower took office.

PARENTS OF GI's MAKE PLEA IN CAPITAL

ARGO, Ill.—Parents of GI's in Korea returned to their homes in the Midwest last week from Washington where they had carried a plea to "Save Our Sons."

Coming from numerous towns and farm communities in this region, they brought to Washington a joint resolution which they asked the Congress to adopt, calling for peace in Korea.

Mrs. Florence Cowgill and Ward Goodspeed, national co-chairmen of the Save Our Sons Committee, reported that their delegation had visited the White House and seen a number of Congressmen, pleading for peace. Their resolution pointed out that

although President Eisenhower had promised a quick settlement of the Korean war during the election campaign, he has "offered no plan or proposal, but rather has initiated measures which may extend the war."

The group brought to the White House armfuls of scrolls bearing thousands of signatures from people in big cities and in remote villages sounding one common plea—an immediate cease-fire and the quick return of their sons from the Korean battlefields.

"We were thanked for our efforts wherever we went," said one member of the delegation, "but we do not yet have any assurances

that our government leaders have taken heed of the demand of the American people for peace."

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois expressed appreciation of the resolution and promised to "consider" introducing it in Congress.

Mrs. Cowgill told the Congressmen that the group has already received thousands of letters from families across the country since the SOS Committee was formed in Springfield, Ill., less than a year ago.

Ask Joint Action On Broyles Bills

CHICAGO.—The American Civil Liberties Union here has called on organizations to join in its campaign "to defeat the Broyles Bills and other bills dangerous to civil liberties" now pending in the Illinois Legislature.

The ACLU followed up its mo-

bilization for the Senate hearing this week on the two fascist-like bills, S. B. 101 and 102, with a plea for delegations and letters to legislators.

Ed Meyerding, executive director of the ACLU Chicago Division, issued the first of a series of Broyles Bills Action Bulletins to a large number of organizations here, each of which has been asked to name a coordinator to handle its part in the campaign.

THE ACLU listed a total of five state bills in the hopper which threaten civil liberties.

"At this juncture," said Meyerding, "S. B. 101 and 102, and especially 102, are the bills to beat. For the present, we must concentrate our efforts on these two bills."

S. B. 101 reestablishes the Broyles witchhunting commission. S. B. 102 provides jail sentences up to 20 years for those who dissent from the political opinions of Sen. Paul Broyles.

The ACLU is seeking contact with as many organizations as possible in order to keep them informed on the thought control legislation and the next steps in combatting it.

Liberal, labor, church and civic groups were urged by the ACLU to take a stand against the Broyles Bills and to take steps to reach their memberships and involve them in the campaign.

IN ADDITION to the Broyles Bills, the ACLU listed the following bills as dangerous:

S. B. 78, introduced by Sen. Larson, Broyles and others, requiring employees and tenants of housing authorities to take "anti-communist" loyalty oaths.

S. B. 79, with the same sponsors, specifically requiring house authority employees to take such an oath.

H. B. 159, introduced by Reps. Pearson, McClintock and others, which would require an "anti-communist" oath from every officer or employee of the state of Illinois.

Steve Nelson to Be Here April 4

CHICAGO.—Steve Nelson, the Pittsburgh workingclass leader who has been the victim of a 20-year frameup sentence, will be in Chicago on Saturday evening, April 4, to tell his shocking story.

Nelson, former lieutenant colonel of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain, will speak at a mass rally at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

It will be his first appearance here after Nelson had spent 238 days in prison including 10 days in solitary confinement. Nelson's

release on bail, won after a vigorous mass struggle, was an example of how frameups can be smashed.

"AT A TIME when the Broyles Bills threaten the people of this state with similar 20-year prison terms," declared a sponsor of the meeting, "Steve Nelson, a man of indomitable courage, will give us strength to carry on the fight to defeat these bills."

The frameup of Nelson, who was charged with securing military secrets from scientist Joseph W. Weinberg, took a remarkable turn recently with the acquittal of Weinberg, the man headlined by the Un-American Committee as "Scientist X."

Nevertheless, Nelson is still under 20-year sentence and is currently on trial under a Smith Act indictment as well, along with four others in Pittsburgh.

TWO OTHER scheduled speakers at the rally on April 4 are Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, members of the National Committee of the Communist Party, who were recently framed under the Smith Act.

However, their appearance here hinges on whether mass pressure will force the courts to allow them to travel out of the restricted area of New York to which they have been confined, pending the appeal of their case. The decision on whether they can travel rests with Federal Judge Edward Dimock in Foley Square, New York.

NELSON, who has a great number of friends in Chicago, declared over the phone this week that he was "looking forward to coming to Chicago particularly to thank those who came to my defense in the trial and the struggle for bail."

He will tell of his harrowing days in the dreaded Alcatraz Workhouse of Pennsylvania and of the futile attempts to break his spirit and destroy his health.

The meeting here will not only be a tribute to Nelson but also an effective mass demonstration in the fight to smash further frameups here and throughout the country.



SHOP TALK

CHICAGO trade unionists, long plagued by Police Captain George Barnes and his notorious labor detail, have often asked the question of whether he is being paid off and how much.

This week, Barnes' wife, suing him for divorce, told the judge that this strikebuster has a "considerable" income above his police salary.

Some of the loot, she said, has been piled up in various safety deposit boxes and invested in business ventures. She also told a lurid story of his cruelty, chasing other women, gambling.

TOOLMAKERS at Cripps Engineering, members of the International Association of Machinists Lodge 113, have won themselves a 30-cent an hour wage boost, raising the average wage in the shop to \$2.95 an hour.

The hiring rate in the shop was raised to \$2.58 for machinists and \$2.73 for tool and die makers.

CIO-PAC has a lively organization in the 10th Congressional District, set up on a year round basis, with monthly meetings at Madison and Harlem.

The Wednesday night meetings feature one guest speaker, discussion, refreshments, early adjournment and boxing via TV afterwards.

"WHAT'S MY LINE?" The sponsors of the TV program by that name are also the sponsors of the jincrow line. Jules Montanier, Inc., manufacturers of the deodorant "Stoppette," are advertising for help at their plant at 440 W. Superior. The ad says, "White only." How about some protests to help deodorize this outfit?

A MEMBER of Chicago Scrw Local 59, UAW-CIO, is running for policy magistrate in the town elections in Northlake, Ill.

A DELEGATION of unionists from UE District 11 met last week with Edward Moore, chairman of the Cook County Republican Organization, and Richard Daley, County Clerk and vice-chairman of the Cook County Democratic Organization, to get official support from both parties for the continuation of rent control in Chicago.

The labor group, which was headed by Ernest De Maio, president of UE District 11, and Sidney L. Ordower, UE District Representative, called upon the political leaders to bring pressure from their respective organizations on state legislators and Chicago aldermen to secure passage of enabling rent control legislation in Springfield and an official resolution from the City Council urging that such legislation be passed.

THE AFL Trades and Labor Council in Bloomington, Ill. has come up with some new gimmicks to try to counter-act the TV competition which they say keeps their members away from union meetings.

They have rented space in a building which is inside a drive-in theatre. The idea is this: The union member brings his family. They sit in the car and watch the show—while papa attends the meeting.

CIO-PAC is playing an active role in the Melrose Park town elections with the balloting on April 21. The unions are backing the so-called "Liberty Party," which has been in power for 16 years and which is closely tied to the industrial firms in the town.

THE STRIKE VOTE at the big new Ford jet motor plant has been brewing since last May when negotiations on wages broke down. The wage situation in the plant is chaotic, with the company playing one group of workers against the other in the absence of an overall local agreement.

For example, tool and die makers who work for outside contractors inside the plant, get 50 to 60 cents more an hour than do Ford workers who do the same work.

WORKERS AT the Minneapolis-Honeywell plant in Chicago, members of UE Local 1114, were on strike this week for a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase plus other benefits. The company has reportedly offered six cents with certain unacceptable "strings" attached to the offer.

AT THE BANQUET for Illinois Federation of Labor President Reuben Soderstrom last week, the most pointed speech was made by AFL Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler, who dealt with jincrow in education. Said Schnitzler:

"Some people who profess to be sympathetic with our (anti-discrimination) aims tell us we must rely upon education to change people's thinking."

"How in the world are you going to educate people not to discriminate when you separate our children in the schools?"

Chicago Welcomes STEVE NELSON!

Sat., April 4 8:30 P.M.

People's Auditorium 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

Elizabeth Gurlye Flynn and Pettis Perry will speak with Steve — if their right to travel is won!

ADMISSION 60 CENTS

Auspices: Civil Rights Congress and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

A TRIBUTE TO HOWARD FAST BANQUET

Saturday, March 28 — 7:00 P.M.

People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

Celebrate the wind-up of The Worker Circulation Drive

FREE INVITATIONS TO WORKER BOOSTERS WHO:

• Secure at least 7 subs to The Worker

• Order a regular weekly bundle of 25 papers

Tickets on sale at \$3 a plate

Order from Worker office, Room 910, 64 W. Randolph

Sponsored by Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION

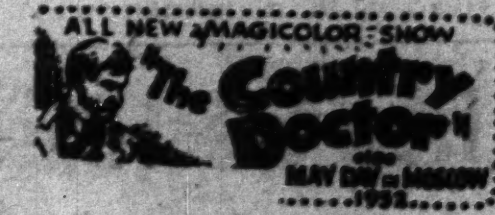


The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 64 W. Randolph St., Room 910, Chicago 1, Ill. Phone RA 6-9198.

Editor: CARL HERSCH

Now Playing



Cinema Annex
Madison & Kedzie

What's On?

HEAR HOWARD FAST tell the story of "The Real Voice of America." Banquet to wind up The Worker circulation campaign, Saturday evening, March 28, at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Invitations free to those who secure seven subs in the drive. Others, \$3 a plate, by reservation only. Auspices: Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press.

STEVE NELSON, framed Pittsburgh leader, will speak here on Saturday evening, April 4, at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Admission 60 cents. Auspices: Civil Rights Congress and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.



'PROBE JIMCROW IN YOUR OWN BACKYARD, VELDE'

PEORIA, Ill.—Velde is on the spot again!
The ranting congressman from Pekin, Ill., head of the notorious House Un-American Committee, has been asked to probe subver-

sion in his home town, where he is such a big political power.
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the neighboring town of Peoria this week called on their

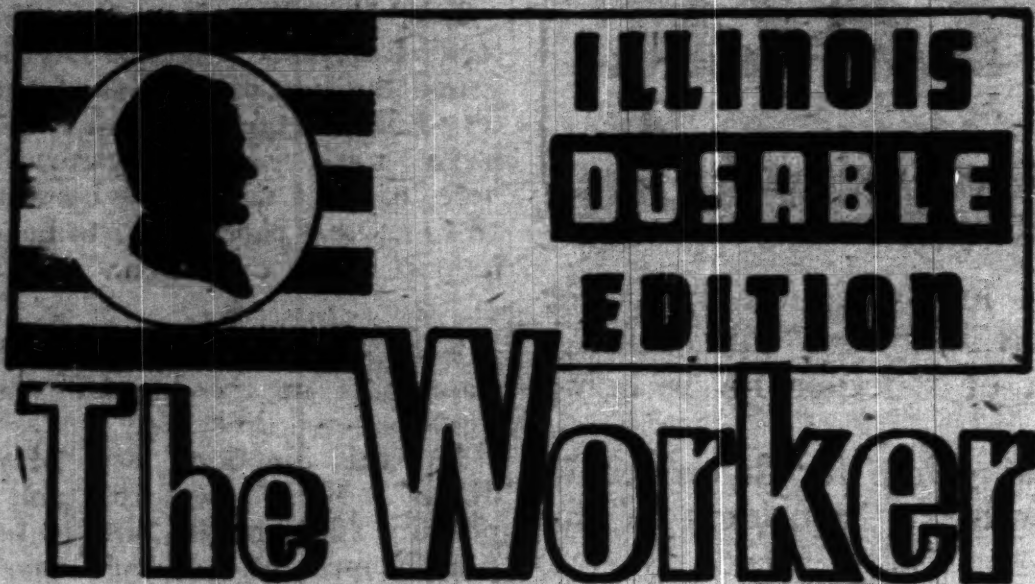
congressman, Velde, to investigate why his home town is such a stronghold of anti-Negro racism.
The "subversive influences" which the NAACP cited in Pe-

kin forbid Negroes to live there, to eat there, or even to spend the night there.

The town where Velde, a former FBI man, makes his home is notorious for its jimcrow policies. In past years, Negroes have been terrorized in Pekin, and a Klan-like group dominates the town.

The Peoria NAACP, headed by Dr. Benjamin Moore, made it clear that while Velde has been roaming the country smearing individuals and organizations, the real subversion is right in his own political backyard.

The two dominant political figures in the town of Pekin are Velde, and U. S. Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois.



THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1953

March 28 Banquet To Spur Sub Drive

HOWARD FAST will be in Chicago to participate in the Freedom of the Press banquet which will signalize the last lap

BOX SCORE

(as of March 16)
Subs turned in 1,104
Subs to go 896
Total bundle sales 1,226
To go on bundles 375

of The Worker's circulation campaign.

In a statement calling upon Chicago supporters of The Worker and readers of Fast's

books to attend, Marion Perkins, chairman of the Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press said:

"We feel that a fitting tribute to this great peoples' author would be a greater circulation of the paper which sides with the people, a paper which Mr. Fast has long associated himself with."

Herb March, organizer for Local 347 of the United Packinghouse Workers will be master of ceremonies at the banquet. Eugene Heslop, who is known as "Mr. Daily Worker" for his

Here's What Peoria NAACP Letter To Rep. Velde Said:

PEORIA, Illinois.

Hon. Harold Velde
House of Representatives

We, the Board of Directors of the Peoria Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urgently request that your House Committee on Un-American Activities investigate the situation existing in your home city, Pekin, Illinois, in order to expose the subversive influences which are responsible for the fact:

—that Negroes are not allowed to reside in Pekin;
—that Negroes are refused service in Pekin eating establishments;

—and that it is common knowledge in Central Illinois that Negroes are not even permitted to spend the night in Pekin.

We pledge our full cooperation to your committee when it undertakes such an investigation, not only because of the good it could accomplish in Central Illinois, but also because such an action on your part would strengthen our confidence that an investigating committee of our Congress can function in a positive way toward strengthening of the basic American principles of democracy.

Peoria Branch, NAACP.

tireless efforts in building the press for the last 23 years, will be on honored guest. Swiss steaks and mushrooms are being prepared by one of Chicago's best known caterers. A lively program is promised.

Thus far, some 45 Worker boosters have received free invitations to the banquet by getting seven subs or more in the drive or by participating in circulating at least 25 papers a week through bundle orders. The Committee has requested that boosters who are entitled to free invitations contact The Worker

office by Tuesday, March 24, if they have not yet received theirs. There are still a number of tickets available at \$3 a plate.

The national extension of The Worker drive to April 15 should make it possible for all lagging areas to complete their goals by that date. Several neighborhood groups have indicated the likelihood of surpassing the 100 percent mark by the night of the banquet. Others are using the occasion of the banquet as a target date that will put them within striking distance of achieving their goals.

New Steel Wage Demands Taking Shape in Locals

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO. — The first rumblings of the 1953 steel wage battle are being heard in the mills here.

As the first official announcement was made by the CIO United Steelworkers that the contract reopener is coming due, wage demands were being discussed and formulated by the workers in broad general terms. Heart of the discussion is the

present standard hourly wage rate which begins at \$1.43½ cents an hour. From Job Class No. 1, the rate goes up at 5½ cents intervals to Job Class No. 32.

However, the bulk of the workers are in the bottom classifications—the poverty bracket, for health and decent living for steelworkers and their families.

IN THIS poverty bracket are large sections of the Negro and

Mexican-American workers, the workers in the coke plants and blast furnaces and other departments where base wages are traditionally low and there are no bonuses or incentive plans.

The mills are full of workers whose take-home runs \$50 to \$60 a week. These are the workers with the greatest housing and health problems. They are most sharply affected by rising living costs, now facing threats of higher rents and higher prices of food and clothing.

The two-year steel contract now provides for only one wage reopener. The union can ask for wage negotiations any time after May 1. The deadline for a settlement is, June 30, after which, "either party may resort to strike or lockout."

SENTIMENT in the mills here favors the demand for a substantial across-the-board wage increase. An example is the proposition being advanced by the workers in the big U.S. Steel plant in Gary.

The last meeting of Local 1014 discussed a demand with two main features: (a) at least 15-cents more across the board; (b) the raising of the minimum rate to \$1.70 an hour.

The proposal had been adopted by the coke plant divi-

sion and brought into the local meeting. The Gary local decided to devote another special discussion to the wage proposal sometime within the next six weeks. The coke plant resolution was meanwhile referred to the local executive board.

The local administration viewed the wage resolution testily. As a trial balloon they threw out some counter-proposals on pensions.

THE UNION POLICY on wages has not yet assumed clear form. However, the recent struggles in almost every mill in this area on the issue of incentive bonuses is seen as an indicator of the need of steelworkers in increase their earnings.

The incentive plans, however, are full of pitfalls and obviously no substitute for increases in the basic wage scale. Nevertheless, bitter struggles have been taking place over improving incentive plans, extending them, revising bonuses upward, installing them in departments where they do not exist.

IT WAS this issue that caused the recent four-day walkout in the U.S. Steel sheet and tin mill in Gary. The demand for "more dough" has taken the form of

ONE of the key legislative aims of Wall Street is a 25 percent maximum on income tax—a proposal which would put the staggering load of taxes on the common people of America.

The principle lobbying organization for this proposal is an outfit centered in Chicago called the Western Tax Council.

Director of this Big Business lobby is Craig R. Schaeffer, president of the Schaeffer Pen Co.

Schaeffer has been nominated by Eisenhower as Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

THE Chicago Daily News week gave us an accurate measuring stick for what we "bought" when we paid that big income tax bill.

If you paid \$239, you bought one 240 mm. artillery shell. For each \$95 you paid, the government bought one .30 caliber carbine. And so on.

In other words, the hard-earned cash that was kicked out of your wages is being shot to hell—in this useless and bloody war in Korea.

struggles on incentives in South Chicago in Republic's tube mill and in the structural mill at U.S. Steel.

At Youngstown Sheet & Tube in East Chicago, a tricky new incentive plan has been rejected by the workers as inadequate. Out of the 12 strikes at this plant last year eight were over incentives.

How Steel Base Wages Stand

Here's the present hourly wage scale in steel:

| Job Class | Hourly Rate | Job Class | Hourly Rate |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | \$1.43½ | 17 | \$2.31½ |
| 2 | 1.49 | 18 | 2.37 |
| 3 | 1.54½ | 19 | 2.42½ |
| 4 | 1.60 | 20 | 2.48 |
| 5 | 1.65½ | 21 | 2.53½ |
| 6 | 1.71 | 22 | 2.59 |
| 7 | 1.76½ | 23 | 2.64½ |
| 8 | 1.82 | 24 | 2.70 |
| 9 | 1.87½ | 25 | 2.75½ |
| 10 | 1.93 | 26 | 2.81 |
| 11 | 1.98½ | 27 | 2.86½ |
| 12 | 2.04 | 28 | 2.92 |
| 13 | 2.09½ | 29 | 2.97½ |
| 14 | 2.15 | 30 | 3.03 |
| 15 | 2.20½ | 31 | 3.08½ |
| 16 | 2.26 | 32 | 3.14 |

WILL EISENHOWER MEET WITH MALENKOV?

Congressmen, Senators Feel People's Demand for Peace

By ROB F. HALL

JUDGED ENTIRELY from outward appearances, this is the same old Washington, D.C. When I came out of Union Station, the bright March sun was pouring down on the gleaming capitol dome. The fresh shoots of grass were green underfoot. The familiar multitude of taxicabs, green, yellow, gray and blue were careening around the statue of Christopher Columbus like bright horses on a merry-go-round. Every thing seemed as usual.

A few hours of talking to Congressmen and Senators was to show me, however, that it wasn't the same old town — at least not quite. Something has been happening. The steadily rising pressure of the people, insistently demanding peace, together with the unrelenting drive of the socialist government of the Soviet Union for a settlement of U. S.-Soviet differences, have begun to make a dent.

I DON'T WANT to exagger-

ate the size nor the magnitude of that dent. The millennium hasn't arrived. A majority of this 83rd GOP-dominated Congress is consistently voting support of a pro-war foreign policy. And one Senator, Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) wanted to talk only about how "they are shooting down our planes." Kefauver was merely parroting the line of Eisenhower's State Department which resents every peace offer as a calculated attempt to hamper its own drive for war. Nevertheless, my one day of interviews on Capitol Hill convinced me that a fresh breeze is blowing, and that its currents carry the millions of small voices of the people who want peace.

I came here to find out the

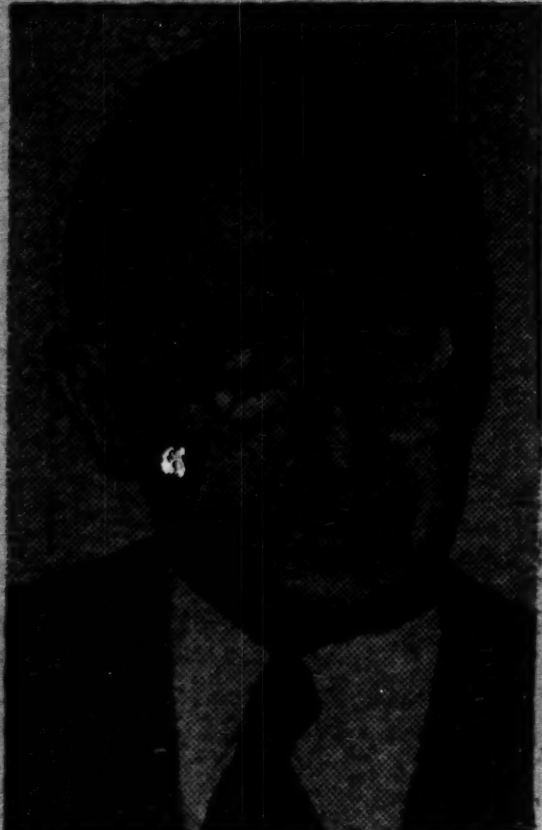
WASHINGTON.

reaction to the statement of Soviet Premier George M. Malenkov before the Supreme Soviet March 15:

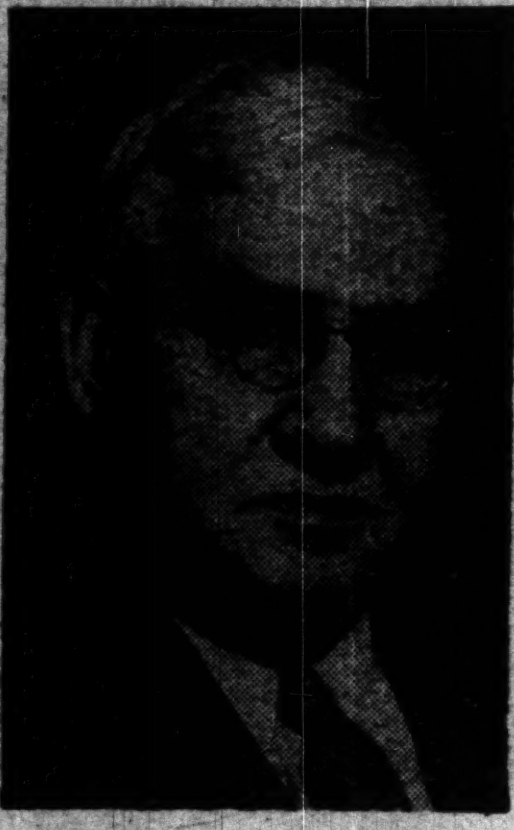
"At the present time there is not one disputed or undecided question that cannot be decided by peaceful means on the basis of mutual understanding of interested countries. This is our attitude toward all states, among them the United States of America."

In Moscow, so the Associated Press reports, when he made this remark, the deputies rose to their feet and cheered. Well, how would Washington greet this statement?

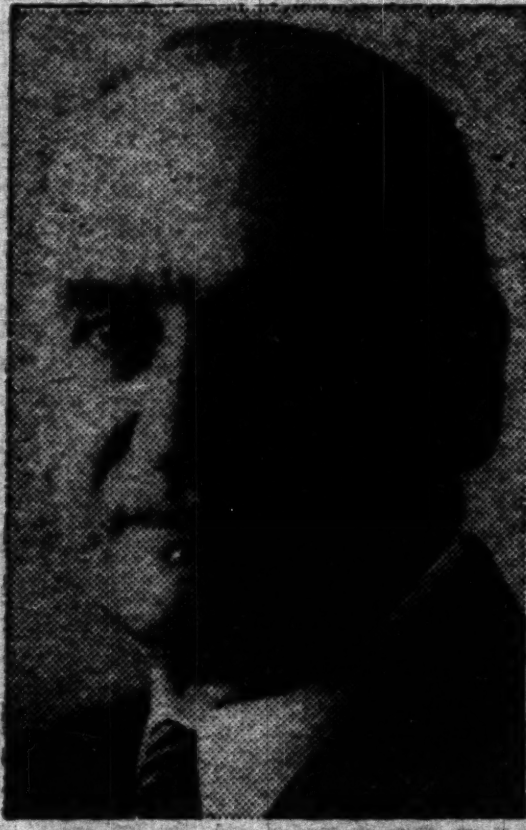
MY FIRST CALL was on Sen. Walter George (D-Ga) who (Continued on Page 13)



SEN. WALTER F. GEORGE



REP. USHER L. BURDICK



SEN. WILLIAM LANGER

Strongest Power on Earth

... And It Needs Your Help to Spread Its Message

By JOSEPH NORTH

A WORKING-CLASS newspaper is the strongest power on earth. It has power even beyond the atom-bomb, for its strength is the truth and the truth, wielded by the masses of people, the millions, is invincible. It can use atomic energy to level mountains and build gardens out of deserts.

The other day the children of our nation were treated to the explosion of an A-bomb as they sat at the breakfast table. The instrument of death was given our folk with their Wheaties. The TV screen presented the explosion like MGM presents a new production. We are to accept the monster of destruction as we take our morning coffee. Every newspaper in the country played the story big. Let the people and their children learn to live with death and war, accept destruction. That was the real purpose of the show, as wildly obscene as anything that has ever been forced upon our people. And after the production, 9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-BOOM, the children are to take their schoolbooks and run off to their classrooms and be happy. And every newspaper in the country saw this as fit fare for their fifty million daily readers.

Yet, and this must be asked and answered, why is it that more than 70 percent of our people vote against the Korean

war, as the polls show, though 99 percent of the press endorses it. Every commercial newspaper in the country roars a blood-lust never heard before. And still the people oppose war.

What does this mean? It means that the lie, even the Big Lie, has short legs as the adage says. The lie can, for a time, delude and betray, but truth catches up with it. It catches up because a paper like this exists, a paper which accepts the historic responsibility of telling the truth. Though you cannot measure the strength of a newspaper like this by its circulation—it is far stronger than figures—you know you can multiply that strength by multiplying its readers: You can help the many millions who favor peace to find the way, through this paper, to win the peace. The people want peace but most are temporarily lost in the jungle of lies and do not know to reach their goal. Our readers can help them find that road by getting them to become readers of this newspaper.

And I believe I know something about our readers. I have met them around the country. They are brave, thoughtful and informed people, they know the facts and how to interpret them. For they are armed with truth—our paper. They are worth many times their weight in gold. Each worker/reader I have met is a power in his community. He is

brave and accepts responsibilities others would take if they knew the facts in the fight for freedom for the people's real interests. For example: when this paper sent me to Florida, a year ago, to write about the murder of those two great champions of Negro freedom, NAACP leaders Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, I did not know the state or how to get into the orange-grove country where the Klan reigned by terror. A Worker reader I encountered, quite by accident in Miami, volunteered to take me into Mims where many felt the Klan would do its dirty work again. He did not fear, for he was an old-time reader of this newspaper, one of its staunch supporters. Everywhere I have gone for this newspaper I have run into men and women who would dare anything to get the truth out.

To these men and women I say the paper needs your help today, needs it more today than ever before to fight the cause to which you are devoted—peace, freedom, abundance. You have faced many dangers and undertaken many duties for your country's welfare: none are greater than to multiply the numbers of readers of The Worker. This is the time to do it, now during its campaign for new readers. Now, when the warmongers are, more desperately than ever, trying to spread the war into World War III.

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVIII, No. 12 26 March 22, 1953
16 Pages Price 10 Cents

What Can We Lose?

An Editorial

NEW SOVIET LEADER, Georgi Malenkov, has again stated in the clearest terms that his government wants to negotiate peace with the United States.

Malenkov told 1,200 cheering delegates to the Supreme Soviet that there is no question whatever that cannot be negotiated peacefully between the U. S. A. and Moscow.

What is Washington's answer?

Hostility and abuse, thus far. This just doesn't make sense to millions of Americans who want the killing in Korea to stop, and who surely would cheer a drop in armaments taxes, draft, and an end of atomic war fears.

To justify their coldness to Malenkov's proposal for peace talks, the press says that it wants "deeds not words." But how can deeds be worked out if not jointly around the table? Is the Soviet Union supposed to make unilateral decisions regarding Germany, Korea, Austria, etc? It is only around the table that such decisions can be reached. But Washington won't sit down to talk.

The press also points solemnly to the recent plane incident in West Europe and off the coast of Siberia as proof that Moscow doesn't want peace. But perhaps these incidents prove the opposite, that is the Western powers that don't want peace. For example, Winston Churchill admitted that the British bomber shot down by Czech fighters had maybe "made a navigational error." And the U. S. Air Force plane was "studying the weather" off the coast of Siberia, thousands of miles from the coast of the United States!

No wonder West Europe thinks that somebody in the West is sending these planes purposely to be shot down in order to hinder peace talks!

But we Americans want peace. We should insist that Malenkov's reasonable offer be accepted. What can America lose if Eisenhower and Malenkov talk peace around the table?

Distortion with a Purpose

Comments on the C.P. Resolution by Des Moines Register, New Leader, New Republic

—See Page 8

Howard Fast Reviews Steve Nelson's 'The Volunteers'

—See Page 14

Stage War Scares To Keep Taxes Up

By Federated Press

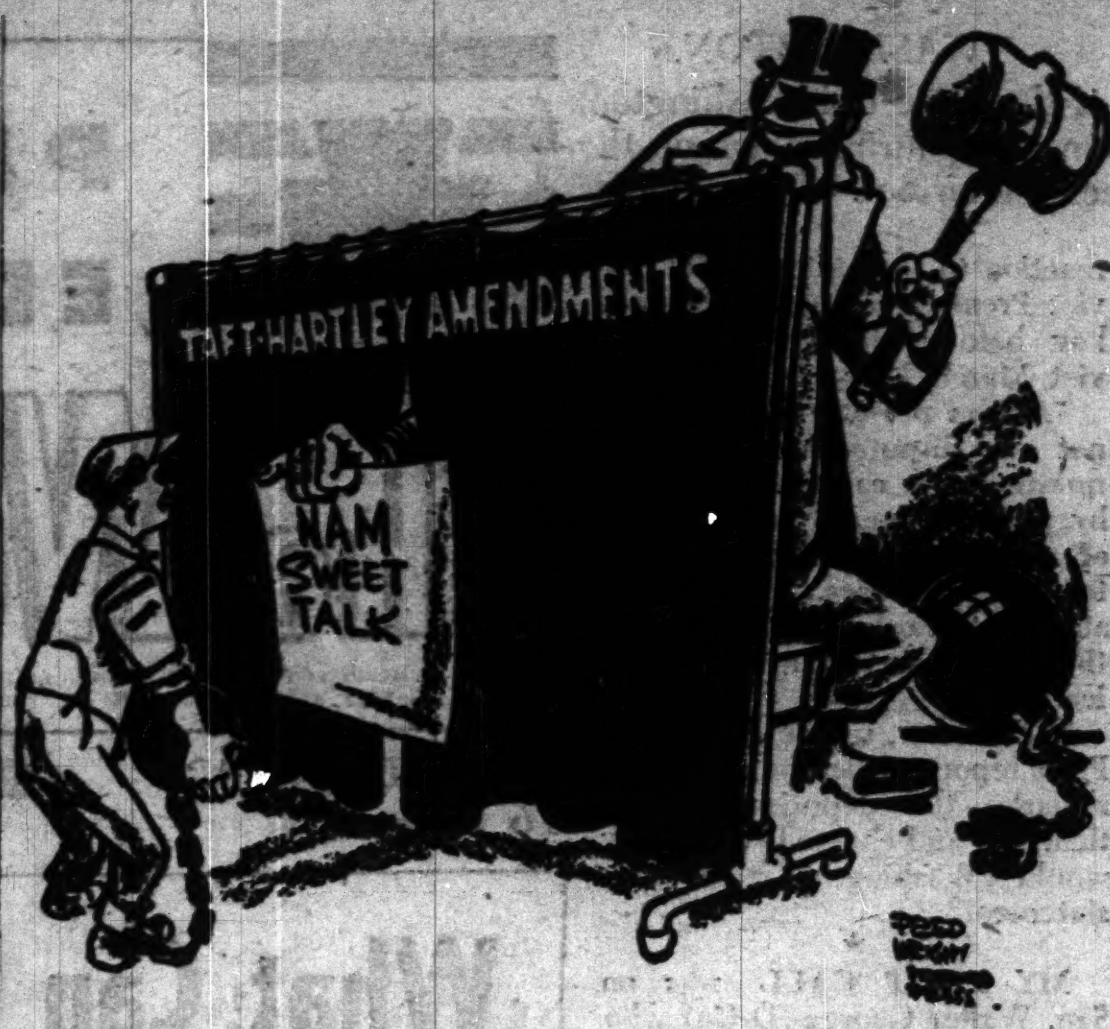
WASHINGTON.

THE EISENHOWER administration is staging one of the most elaborately planned war scares in history under circumstances that indicate to Washington observers the objective is to prevent tax cuts or even to bring tax increases to sustain the cold war program.

The Atomic Energy Commission is staging one aspect of the scare with a series of tests on the effects of atom bombs. First of the tests—with dummies sitting in automobiles and stationed at points along streets and inside houses, such as the much publicized "little white house on the corner of Elm and Main"—was scheduled for March 17 in the Nevada desert and grimly christened Operation St. Pat's. The mannikins, designed to look as much like living men, women and children as possible, were to show the horrible results of an atom bombing. Picked newsmen were taken to the scene, television broadcasts were planned to reach 60,000,000 viewers, radio chains planned full coverage and newspapers gave the test a huge buildup.

WITHIN 48 hours of the scheduled first test, the Pentagon let it be known that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under a running contract with the Air Force, submitted a study of the dangers to the U. S. of atomic attack. The study called for an additional expenditure of \$29 billion on new air defenses. If the program is adopted, hope will be dim for tax reductions.

The scientists and military ex-



perts who prepared the MIT report pointed out it is 3½ years since the USSR exploded its first atom bomb. They said Russia had built a strategic air force and has stockpiled bombs. They predicted it could deliver a decisive number of A-bombs on U. S. territory within two years.

THE ATOM BOMB SCARE was staged as Congress was getting closer to action on the bill by Rep. Daniel Reed (R-NY) to reduce individual income taxes 11 percent on June 30 instead of Dec. 31. The House Ways and Means Committee has approved the bill and Reed threatened to call it up himself if the rules com-

mittee blocks it. The bill received new support when chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R-Colo.) of the Senate Finance Committee said he favored it.

President Eisenhower insists the government must be "in sight of" a balanced budget before taxes can be cut. Many Republican leaders in Congress openly oppose this policy, insisting the GOP must make good its pledges for lower taxes.

Washington observers point out that if the war scare is successful, demands for additional expenditures will force these Republicans to stand on the present tax structure or vote to raise taxes instead of cutting them.

EISENHOWER HOUSING CHIEF IS HOUSING FOE

Cole Fought Federal Housing During His Eight Years in Congress

WASHINGTON

PROTESTS continued to mount last week against President Eisenhower's appointment of Albert M. Cole as administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Cole, former Kansas Republican Congressman, one of the bitterest foes during his eight years in Congress of the federal housing program, was defeated for reelection last year. His defeat was accredited to the fact that he consistently voted against public housing.

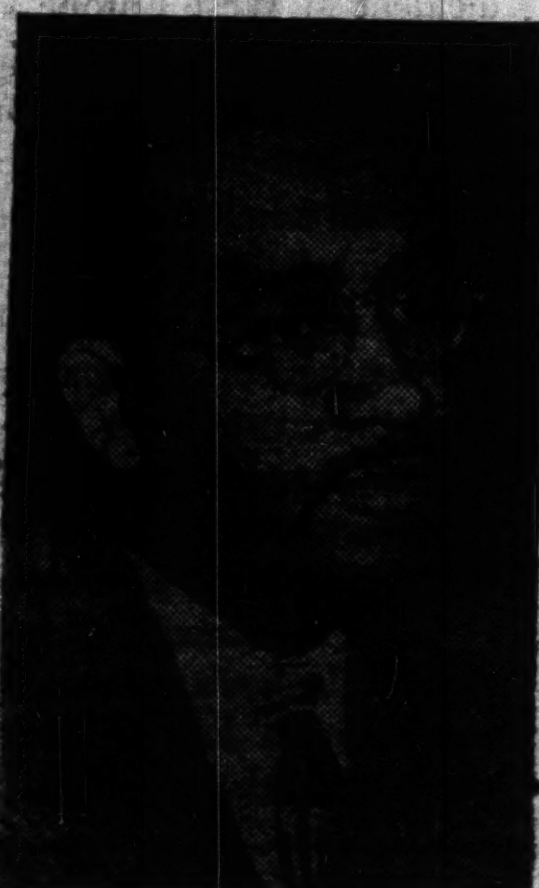
Cole's appointment to the \$17,500 top housing post caused Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to ask if the Eisenhower Administration plans to eliminate public housing which, he said, has given substantial benefits to Negroes.

Mitchell recalled that Cole, in a 1949 House speech, referred to public housing as something "thought up in the Kremlin."

JAMES C. THIMMES, chairman of the national CIO Housing Committee, urged all CIO councils to launch a campaign opposing confirmation of Cole's appointment.

"The ugly attacks made by Cole on federal housing policies are completely without merit or justification and indicate his utter irresponsibility in these questions," said Anthony W. Smith, CIO assistant director of councils, in a letter supporting Thimmes' proposal.

Smith said it would be absurd and harmful in the extreme to have



CLARENCE MITCHELL
Raps Appointment

this man installed as head of the administration he has done everything he could to destroy."

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D-Minn.) said Cole's nomination was "like putting a fox in charge of the chicken coop." He asked Eisenhower withdraw the nomination at once.

Objections to Cole's appointment also came from Americans for Democratic Action and the American Council on Human Rights.

Questioned at a hearing of the Senate Banking Committee, Cole freely admitted his opposition to

federal housing legislation. He said he had "no apology" to offer. But he was fighting then to get approval of his nomination.

He promised to administer the housing laws "fairly and honestly," but added he "definitely" had not changed personal opinion on public housing. When he pledged support to a "vigorous housing program" with special emphasis on aid to low-income groups, and with slum clearance "my No. 1 project," Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) read parts of a speech Cole made against government housing in 1949.

AT THAT TIME, Sparkman pointed out, Cole attacked provisions of the housing act for slum clearance, research, farm housing and public housing.

Cole offered the weak alibi that he was then a "minority member of Congress" and that things had not later turned out as badly as he claimed they would if the housing bill became law.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty was asked why the President nominated Cole for the housing post when the latter had a consistent record against public housing.

"I don't know that he has such a record," Hagerty replied. He refused to comment further when a reporter said evidence of Cole's anti-housing record could be found in the Congressional Record.

Cole's voting record in Congress shows he always supported the policy of the powerful real estate lobby, opposing both public housing and rent control.

POINT OF ORDER!

QUESTION

By Alan Max

It's the same old story all over again: what was Siberia doing so close to a U.S. plane?

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Win 7-Week Rail Strike

• UMW Raps Eisenhower on T-H

A SEVEN-WEEK STRIKE that tied up the Chicago Great Western Railroad ended in victory with a settlement of issues with the unions of switchmen and yardmasters. Previously the company settled with the other four unions affected. The walkout was caused by a backlog of hundreds of unsettled grievances. Headlining the news as "Freedom to Strike Brings Big Victory for Six Rail Unions," "Labor," organ of Standard Railroad Labor Organizations says: in an obvious slap at Truman:

"Leaders of the organizations hailed the final outcome as a dramatic demonstration of what can be accomplished when the railroad unions have the freedom to strike, without fear of government seizure and injunctions such as were invoked by the administration in recent years."

The Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen, AFL, beat off successfully a raid of the CIO's railroad union among employees of the Washington terminal by a vote of 729 to 494. . . . This followed a defeat of the CIO union in the Northern Pacific Terminal in Portland, Ore.

THE United Mine Workers of America charged in an editorial in its journal that President Eisenhower "surrendered" to Sen. Taft on the Taft-Hartley Law. . . . President Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, rapped Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin for yielding to the textile manufacturers who are pressing for nullification of former Secretary Maurice Tobin's hike of the minimum wage. . . . Eisenhower is apparently having a hard time finding Republican labor leaders to serve as labor representatives on an assortment of "advisory" outfits. But he found one, President David B. Robertson of the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, for the advisory committee on National Security. . . . "We will have to fight with might and main to keep them from taking things away from

us," said president David J. McDonald in his inaugural address in Pittsburgh.

A sitdown strike (unauthorized) of 500 workers of the Forstmann-Hoffman (Passaic) weaving department against an effort by the company to force operation of six looms per worker in place of four, shut down almost the entire plant of 4,000 workers. The weavers are backed fully by the membership of Local 656, Textile Workers, CIO, of which they are members. The workers punch in but do no work. . . . The CIO union in New Bedford, Mass., beat off a raid on its cotton locals by the UTW-AFL by the overwhelming majority of 3,651 to 664. Negotiations were renewed on a cotton pact.

THE United Rubber Workers mapped wage demands at a Wage Policy Conference of its locals. . . . Harry Deason, a Negro committeeman, was reinstated by management of Chrysler-DeSoto when faced with a strike threat. . . . Pickets in the lockout of Marathon Electric Co., Wassau, Wisc., marked a year of their struggle. They belong to the UE. . . . Some 4,500 UAW-CIO members at General Electric's jet engine plant in Evendale, O., joined 1,200 striking members of International Association of Machinists at the plant causing its shutdown.

The Supreme Court in a seven to two decision took another sock at unions holding that States have a right to bar peaceful picketing if the objectives of the strike are not in accord with the "right to work" anti-labor statutes in operation in many states. . . . The Southwestern Co. of Chicago came up with the brilliant idea of trying to use the McCarran-Walter immigration law to prevent a collective bargaining election sought by the AFL chemical union among its employees, on the ground that the workers are "enemy aliens"—born in Estonia. The NLRB didn't go for that one.

5-YEAR CONTRACT DUE FOR REVIEW AT UAW CONVENTION

THE PROBLEM of freeing the United Automobile Workers from the clutches of five-year contracts and its escalator wage limit will be one of the principals issues before the 14th Convention of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, opening in Atlantic City, March 22.

The convention, the UAW's largest, with an expected 2,900 delegates, will consider the numerous resolutions of UAW locals calling for an end of the contract that has at least two more years to run and for a substantial wage increase.

President Walter Reuther of the union indicated some weeks ago when the union turned down General Motors' terms, that the problem of five-year contracts will be discussed at the convention.

AMONG THE OTHER questions expected to get the attention is Negro representation in the UAW's top leadership which has been lily-white since the union's inception.

There are rumors that Reuther may at long last open the door to the election of a Negro to the union's executive board. But there is little indication of how reliable this report is. The UAW, as always, is flooded with pre-convention speculation on possible or likely changes in the lineup of regional directors and top officers.

The issue of democracy within the union may hit the convention floor when the appeal of five progressive leaders of Ford Local 600 barred by Reuther from running for local office, on "communism" grounds comes up. Local 600's officers and membership are backing the appeal of the five—Nelson Davis, Dave Moore, John Gallo, Ed Lock and Paul Boatin.

Political action, too, may come up for considerable discussion with many of the resolutions from the locals drawing an estimate of the recent election.

The UAW's will be the first large union convention to meet since Eisenhower took office.

Mass Rally to Urge State FEPC

PHILADELPHIA. — A mass meeting is being planned in Harrisburg in April for a Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Act. It was announced at a recent Race Street Forum by Nathan Agran, secretary of the State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC.

Similar actions were urged for other cities, along with messages

and visits to state Senators and Representatives.

Powerful business groups such as the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association and the Pennsylvania Hotel Men's Association are opposing a state FEPC bill, the audience was warned, and wide support will be needed for the bill.

Other speakers included Dr. William Gray Jr., director of the Governor's Commission on Race Relations; Robert O'Connell, director of the State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC; and Florence L. Kite and Elmer Craig of the Friends' Committee on Race Relations.

Doublecross of FEPC By Governor Fine Is Hinted

By HANNAH BAIN

PHILADELPHIA.—With the publication of the report of the Governor's Commission, showing that 90 percent of the employers of this state practice discrimination against racial and religious minorities, the demand for a state Fair Employment Practice Law is receiving impetus in Negro communities and in the Negro press.

Calling for support for the measure, the Pittsburgh Courier editorially urges that "Pennsylvania's half-million Negroes, who suffer from employment discrimination, must take the lead."

At the same time, a leading story in the Courier's news section accuses Gov. Fine of backtracking on support for a state FEPC law, and indicates that Administration supporters in the legislature will hamper the passage of a bill.

AN FEPC BILL was killed in committee during the last legislative session. Hope for passage of the measure this year lies in active pressure from all groups favoring FEPC—not only the Negro community.

This includes in the first place, Pennsylvania's powerful trade unions, CIO, AFL, and United Mine-workers are on record for a state FEPC. It is necessary to take the campaign into the local unions, as well as into organizations of the nationality groups, church, civic and neighborhood clubs.

THE ENEMIES of FEPC are the enemies of all workers—white as well as Negro. They are the same employer groups responsible for injunctions and for Taft-Hartleyism. They include the state Chamber of Commerce, Pennsylvania State Grange, and Pennsylvania's Manufacturers' Association. A victory for FEPC will be a defeat for these employer groups whose greed menaces all workers.

THE PHILADELPHIA Jewish Times published a story on the report of the Governor's Commission which noted that there was found "significant evidence" of discrimination against Jews.

While FEPC was dismissed with a mild editorial, the Times front page bristled with agitation around the false State Department anti-Semitic propaganda against the Soviet Union.

Thus, the wealthy business circles for whom the Times speaks, pay lip service to combatting anti-Semitic practices at their very doorstep, practices that are officially certified to exist by the government of Pennsylvania.

At the same time they whoop up hatred against the Soviet Union where anti-Semitism is a crime, outlawed by the constitution.

Not only Negro, but Jewish organizations as well as organizations of other nationality groups will have to campaign actively together in a real crusading spirit if a Fair Employment Practice law is to be passed now and enforced in this state.

Pennsylvania Edition of THE WORKER

Address all mail to Box 5544, Kingessing Station Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania

Probe Musmanno!

PHILADELPHIA. — Governor Fine has been asked to instruct the State Department of Justice to investigate "the conduct of Judge Michael A. Musmanno in order to determine his fitness to remain a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania."

In a letter to Gov. Fine on behalf of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress, J. S. Zucker, organizational director stated that the complaint made by Mr. John A. Mullen, CIO Steelworkers National Political Action director,

and the Mayor of Clairton that Judge Musmanno tampered with witnesses, "must be viewed with a great deal of concern by all citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The CRC leader pointed out that Judge Musmanno was the chief witness of the prosecution against Steve Nelson. In view of the seriousness of the charge, the CRC director asked that Governor Fine review the Nelson case, and grant Nelson an unconditional pardon.

'BEWARE OF MUSMANNO,' LETTER WRITER WARNS

PITTSBURGH. — In a letter to the Post-Gazette, Mrs. Ralph J. Askin, warns to "beware" of State Supreme Court Justice Michael A. Musmanno. "If a candidate for future public office," she writes, "has to stoop to unprincipled and un-

substantiated attacks, as Mr. Musmanno makes on Roy Harris (the composer-Ed.), to further his own ends, BEWARE OF HIM!"

"Let us hope every honest citizen will be intelligent enough never to vote for such a candidate," she urges.

UE Steps Up Fight On Anti-Union Laws

PITTSBURGH. — An intensified fight for repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarrian-Walter acts was urged last week by District 6 of the United Electrical Workers (Ind.). In a statement, issued to officers and stewards of its local unions in Western Pennsylvania, the question "Why doesn't a person answer 'No' when asked if he is a Communist?" is answered, as follows:

"... We have learned that to answer 'no' to this kind of questioning leads to a jail sentence for perjury for the individual and the wiping out of the union as a whole.

"Here is how it works. When you answer 'no', you are immediately confronted by a 'witness' who will identify you as a member of the Communist Party or having attended a secret meeting or of knowing some one who is supposed to be a Communist.

"It is true that this professional stoolpigeon has never seen you at a communist meeting. He does not know you to be a member, and in most cases he has never even seen you. Yet you are faced with this kind of deliberate lie and because of the communist hysteria promoted by the press and other agencies of Big Business, this professional liar is believed and you are on your way to jail and your

union is on its way out.

"This is despite the fact that a Federal Judge can say with a straight face: 'The Communist Party is legal. It is not illegal to belong to it.' Sounds fantastic, doesn't it, but this is what is happening in our country today. And this, too, is Taft-Hartley."

THE STATEMENT explains that under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, a person cannot be compelled to answer questions that would tend to "incriminate" him.

Refusal to answer questions concerning membership in the Communist Party or knowledge as to persons who are members by invoking this Amendment is, under present conditions of anti-Communist hysteria and pressures, "protecting the Constitution of our country and all the rights and privileges that go with it," the statement maintains.

"We cannot hide from the 'red' issue," the statement warns. "The bosses and their government agents won't let us hide from it in any case. We must get the subject into the open and discuss it so our members will understand it. . . . We must join in the defense of every person and trade unionist persecuted under these laws (Taft-Hartley, Smith and Walter-McCarrian acts)."

KING COAL

Coal Output Lowest in 15 Years

THE SHARP INCREASE in unemployment among miners represents more than a temporary lull in mining activity. According to the Bureau of Mines, production of hard coal is steadily declining, showing a loss of 16 percent from 1951, and is now at the lowest yearly total in the past generation.

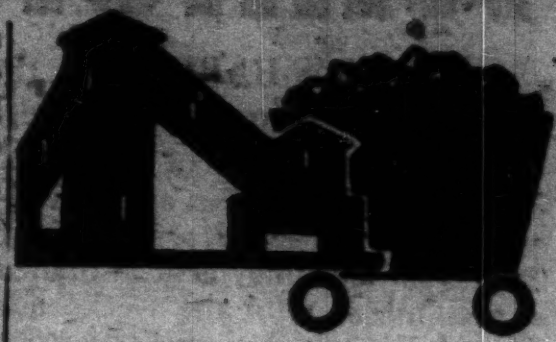
Similarly, soft coal production for 1952, was 18 percent below the previous year, and at its lowest figure since 1938.

STARTLING as these figures are, they do not reveal the worst side of the picture—what is happening in the miners' daily lives. Unemployment among miners is made even more serious by factors not present in most other industrial jobs today.

MINING AREAS have no other industries in which the unemployed can find temporary work during the recurring layoffs or be retrained for other skills.

When the mines close down, everything closes down, and Pennsylvania is dotted with "ghost towns," where mining operations have ceased, forcing the miners to become migrants.

Also, over a period of years, most miners have been only par-



tially employed, making it harder to survive the constant periods of unemployment.

THE BIG BUSINESS officials who dominate the U. S. Government's war policy are busy bolstering the economies of European nations with millions of dollars, to finance war preparations.

On the other hand, thousands of our own workers are trapped in a industry where chronic unemployment, and no future outlook for development, are accepted as inevitable hazards of the job.

The mine picture in Pennsylvania, and the U. S., is in sharp contrast with the situation of miners in Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia. There, unemployment has been wiped out, and the miners, owning their own industry, benefit from the continual technological improvement in mining methods.

Fight Looms, Says Steel Union Head

PITTSBURGH. — "We can expect nothing from the new Administration in Washington, and, in fact, will have to fight with might and main to keep them from taking things away," was the warning given the CIO United Steelworkers last week by their new president—David J. McDonald.

McDonald urged increased union activity in the state legislatures. Special departments are already being set up within the union, he declared, to promote fair employment practice laws in every city and state where the organization has members. The activities will center on improvements in workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation and safety and health legislation.

McDonald said that union officials are "looking forward" to improved pension and social insurance plans on expiration next year of those now in effect; development of co-operative housing programs to permit workers to "build modern homes in up-to-date communities at reasonable cost"; and

a renewed campaign for a guaranteed annual wage.

Claiming a dues-paying membership of 1,127,000—exclusive of about 100,000 exonerated from such payments for various reasons, McDonald announced a new intensive campaign for "organizing the unorganized."

This campaign, he explained later, is to exclude "raids" on existing unions. He qualified this, however, by the statement that "The question of the organization of employees in a plant who are represented by a union discredited by the CIO, such as the independent United Electrical Workers, poses another problem."

A further intimation that widespread "raiding" would be undertaken against the so-called "left-controlled" unions comes from his "battle cry" for a militant drive to bring the workers in the non-ferrous mining industry in western U. S. and in Canada into the United Steelworkers. These are now represented by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, independent.

W. Phila. Leads in Subs

The West Philadelphia Freedom of the Press group is leading the circulation campaign in Eastern Pennsylvania for 600 Pennsylvania Worker and 200 Daily Worker subscriptions.

With a goal of 120 Worker and Daily Worker subs the West Philly group has turned in 100 subs which gives them 83 percent in the campaign. The group is confident that they will go over their goal by April 15, when the circulation campaign is scheduled to end.

They attribute their success in the campaign to organizing consistent visiting of shop workers, friends, neighbors and relatives. As one of their best campaign workers put it, "You can't get subs unless you ask people to subscribe. I have gone back to the same people three and four times, and find that very few people refuse to get subs."

Another bright spot in the campaign is the bundle of 25 Worker

subs going to the Lehigh Valley area. These papers are for steelworkers.

One of the major groups that still has a job to do in Eastern Pennsylvania is the Freedom of the Press group in Strawberry Mansion. That group usually does a good job in the circulation campaigns of The Worker and the Daily Worker, but this year has only reached 50 percent of its goal.

In the Eastern Pennsylvania area 240 Worker subs have been obtained for an 40 percent average, and 95 Daily Worker subs for a 47 percent average. The campaign will close April 15, which gives three weeks to complete goals. Send subs and renewals to Box 5544, Philadelphia 43.

WINS POLL

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (FP). —The Textile Workers Union, CIO, retained bargaining rights for 6,000 workers in four cotton mills here in an NLRB contest with the AFL.

Miners in Job Crisis

WILKES-BARRE.—In the midst of so-called "war prosperity," the miners are suffering their worst unemployment crisis in years. Over a period of many months layoffs in the hard coalmining areas of Pennsylvania have been increasing. Latest figures on unemployment insurance claims released for the week ending March 6 reveal a 47 percent increase in new unemployment claims over the previous week—from 18,000 to 26,000.

One third of the newly unemployed, the report showed, were anthracite miners. A sizable number of soft coal miners are included in the remaining total.

The total number of unemployed workers who actually received unemployment compensation checks the week ending March 6 was 90,700.

In addition to miners, new claims for unemployment have been boosted by workers laid-off in construction, apparel, textile, primary metals, trade and transportation industries.

The growing crisis in the mine

areas comes as small farmers are suffering the worst pinch since the depression years of the 1930s.

At the same time, governmental economists have issued reports recently expressing the fears of big business that a serious depression is approaching.

It is against this background of a sharpening economic pinch, that the Administration refuses the vast popular demand for cease-fire in Korea, threatens to expand the war into China and with Great Britain, provokes "border incidents" in Europe.

Yet, the unemployment crisis in the mines shows that the war economy which has made billions for the billionaires is bringing increased hardship to workers and farmers.

(For more facts on the mining crisis see King Coal p. 15.)

'Do Something' Pleads Soldiers' Mother...

PITTSBURGH.—"Can't we do something," a "Soldier's Mother" pleads in a letter to the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

"Can't you mothers see they even want to keep them longer? Now it's General Van Fleet. He wants to extend the draft.

"Sure, he was never in any danger. But my son is. He has been over there nearly eight months.

"He should be home. They are getting killed and hurt every day. Can't we do something?"

'When Does My Day Come?'

PITTSBURGH.—Bishop Austin Purdue, head of the Episcopal diocese here, reported on his recent return from Korea: "The constant question of the boys in the trenches is 'when does my day come up for rotation?' He also said that the increased time for war front service before rotation has angered the men.

Bishop Purdue made the trip to Korea at the invitation and expense of the War Department.

300 Protest Airbase

PHILADELPHIA.—More than 300 northeast residents attended a

rally to protest a proposed jet plane training base in the Mayfair area. The mass meeting was called by 11 Northeast civic organizations at the Lincoln High School. Speakers included Mayor Joseph Clark and Walter M. Phillips, City Commerce Director who declared:

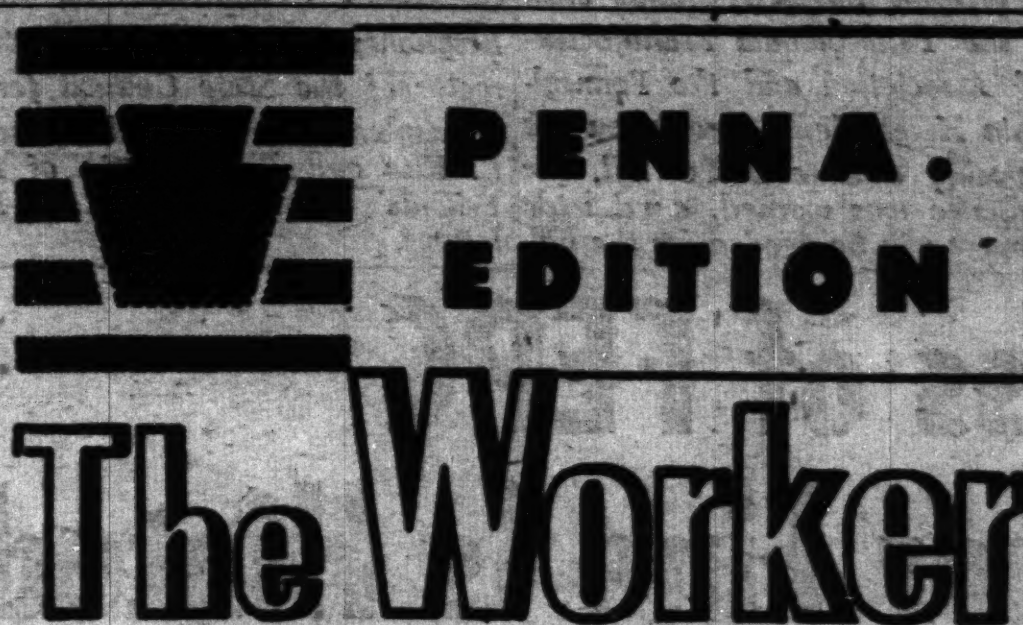
"As a citizen of the Northeast and also as city representative, I am against military use of the airports.

Residential opposition to the jet plane base induced the city council to pass unanimously a resolution calling on Gov. John Fine to relocate air guard units away from heavily populated city areas.

Communists Pay Tribute to Stalin

PITTSBURGH.—The District Board of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania in a statement on the death of Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union urged that the best tribute to his memory will be to "strengthen our Party and our ties with the masses."

The Board called on the members of the Party to "close ranks in the fight against the steel trust and coal barons and the local species of fascists of all breeds."



THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1953

A Pittsburgh Reader Writes:

Worker Starves In Cardboard Shack

PITTSBURGH.

EDITOR, Pennsylvania Worker: Samuel Foster, 55, died of "malnutrition" March 7 in his "home" on a hillside near Liberty Bridge.

The home was described in newspapers as an "open-air apartment," built of cardboard.

During the depression of the 1930's such crude shacks were built in the thousands by the unemployed.

A few days before, Thomas Boylan, 87, collapsed of the same "disease" of "malnutrition." He had been shopping at the Sparkle & McCann supermarket downtown for the meager food allowance on his old-age "assistance grant."

He was taken to the Allegheny General Hospital, where a good meal restored his vitality.

"MALNUTRITION" is the

scientific name for "starvation."

Maybe the dead worker, Foster, was included in the statistics that show a decline in "per capita" meat consumption from 155 pounds to 142 pounds in the U. S., as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture?

The aged worker who collapsed from hunger may have been included in the "per capita" decline in milk consumption from 432 pounds in 1945 to 400 pounds in 1950, or in the consumption of fresh vegetables from 272 pounds in 1946, to 241 pounds in 1952.

Anyhow, starving workers are not likely to be found in those other statistics which the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia issued recently, showing that stockholders have benefited by a seven cent increase in cash dividends.

PITTSBURGH READER.

Youth Notes ★ ★ ★

DEPORTATION: The national youth division of the NAACP has joined in the fight against the deportation of Reuel Mugu Gathuru, Kenya student at Lincoln University. Wide protest forced the U. S. Department of Justice

to rescind its original order for his immediate deportation, but the Justice Department has repeated its request that he leave by April 30.

ROSENBERGS: The Daily Pennsylvania prints a letter from John V. Kane, Jr., assistant instructor, physics department, commending the men's undergraduate publication for publishing a student letter urging students to ask President Eisenhower for clemency in the Rosenberg case. The instructor adds regrets that the Daily Pennsylvanian felt compelled to apologize for printing the Rosenberg plea. He notes that he is not a member of any liberal group, and declares:

"If we have reached the point where any deviation from the mean of public opinion must be carefully accounted for, then we are living in a society that is not free and our press becomes an editorial nonentity."

DISCRIMINATION: The Dunham Case, skating rink jimcrow, and "Limelight" censorship were up for action at the newly-formed youth group of the American Civil Liberties Union last Tuesday night at Fellowship Building.

FOLK FESTIVAL at Swarthmore College, April 17-19. Program includes Leonard Lee of Tulsa, Okla., Square Dance caller, Saturday evening, April 18, and Pete Seeger, folk singer, Sunday afternoon, April 19.

AFRICA is a "sleeping giant" which is stirring with the dawn of freedom, Kalu Ewera, Nigerian student at Lincoln University, told a recent Frankford Friends forum.

Cop Kills Man; Youth Is Held

PHILADELPHIA.—A 21-year-old Negro youth, Woodrow Wilson, of Leithgow St., near Girard, is being held for murder, because of a killing admittedly committed by city patrolman Jesse Strange.

Strange killed David Leroy Cave, a Negro worker near Lombard and Randolph Sts. in South Philadelphia, as he allegedly fled from an attempted hold-up.

Strange was later cleared of guilt in the shooting by a coronor's jury and complimented by Coroner Joseph Ominsky.

But Wilson, who was supposed to have been Cave's partner in the hold-up, was held on a murder charge.

Ominsky explained that a recent Supreme Court decision makes anyone participating in a felony responsible for any deaths incurred. Wilson is alleged to have been with the dead man when they were interrupted in an attempt to rob a passerby who was injured.

Pennsylvania Edition of THE WORKER

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Shop Talk



STRIKE: The Pittsburgh service and repair plant of the General Electric Co. was tied up March 11 when 200 CIO Electrical Workers, Local 623, struck over the company's refusal to post shop notices of vacancies.

CRUCIBLE STEEL CIO office workers struck for two hours on March 13 at the Pittsburgh Park Works to protest hiring non-union workers for two accounting jobs.

GAS: A strike has been voted 1,144 to 85 by the independent union at the Philadelphia Gas Works. The union cut its wage demand down to a 10 percent boost, but the company would not go above 3 percent. Other union demands: a 35-hour week, 40 hour pay, and improvements in hospital and vacation benefits.

CROWN CAN has been charged in Philadelphia with unfair labor practices by the CIO Steelworkers after the company fired five women during the union's organizational drive.

LOCKOUT: Henry Lohrey, Pittsburgh independent meat packer, has closed its Northside plant to obtain a "better bargaining position," in contract negotiations with the AFL Butchers and Teamsters Unions. The workers' demands include payment of a 2.4 cent hourly raise which the company accepted in 1951 but has never paid.

MONEY: Pittsburgh AFL department store workers got a five-cent-an-hour increase under a wage reopening at the Gimbel, Kaufman, Horne, and Frank & Seder stores.

TEACHERS: Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, was among speakers at the annual banquet of Philadelphia AFL Teachers' March 14, at the Broadwood Hotel. . . . The independent Teachers Union holds their annual Luncheon Conference Saturday, March 21, on the topic: "Freedom to Think."

JONES & LAUGHLIN Southside Local of the CIO United Steelworkers in Pittsburgh has started construction of a \$250,000 one-story headquarters building at 2325 East Carson St. Besides space for meetings and offices, there will be bowling alleys for the union members.

WAREHOUSE WORKERS of 23 major Philadelphia food distributors voted two and a half to one recently to accept a \$6 a week increase plus a \$3-a-week company contribution to their welfare fund, and other benefits. The 2,300 workers who voted are members of Local 169, AFL Teamsters, Grocery Division.

TRASH collectors won a two-day strike at Upper Darby, Pa. Gains scored by Local 1049, AFL Municipal workers, included a 40-hour week, and other benefits, including township agreement to negotiate with the newly formed local.

STATE WORKERS are asking Gov. Fine for a 10 percent wage increase, time and a half after 40 hours, a reduction of the 48-hour work week in health and welfare institutions to a five-day, 40-hour week, and other improvements. They are represented by the AFL State Council of Public Employees.

Save the Bill of Rights

Defeat Musmannism

Annul the 20-Year Death Sentence

Drop the Smith Act Indictments

with

STEVE NELSON

William L. Patterson

(Others invited)

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Pettie Perry

Howard Fast

Penna. Labor, Community

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Philadelphia

Rent Boost and New Taxes Would Cost You \$151 a Year

By ABNER BERRY

MAKE NO MISTAKE about it—the Dewey rent steal just maneuvered through the state legislature has stirred a revolt among New York's tenement dwellers. Their anger is hot enough to scorch the cold hands of the landlords no weasling into their pockets to snatch the milk money and maybe the few bucks that might have gone for a pair of shoes for the children.

A group of Harlem tenants in a Tenant Council headquarters made no bones the other night as to how they felt and what they think ought to be done about it. It was not a meeting; just a group of workers thinking out loud.

"THESE REPUBLICANS sure have taken us for a ride,"

complained a middle-aged tenant. "Just look at it: I paid the government \$30 more income tax on my little wages this year than I did last year. Cigarettes cost me two cents a pack more. And my wife complained about coffee being a dime a pound more since they lifted controls. Now it's a 15 percent rent increase and maybe a payroll tax."

The speaker, a wiry brown-skinned man who had worked as a seaman, paused, screwed

his face into a half-serious smirk and rasped:

"It's time for a change!"

Laughter rippled through the group of half a dozen men who were relaxing in their headquarters by poking fun at the men in power.

"I'll bet Dewey got his," a young man said.

"He HAD his to begin with," retorted another man.

(Continued on Page 15)



Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVIII, No. 12
16 Pages

March 22, 1953
Price 10 Cents

WILL EISENHOWER MEET WITH MALENKOV?

Congressmen, Senators Feel People's Demand for Peace

By ROB F. HALL

JUDGED ENTIRELY from outward appearances, this is the same old Washington, D.C. When I came out of Union Station, the bright March sun was pouring down on the gleaming capitol dome. The fresh shoots of grass were green underfoot. The familiar

multitude of taxicabs, green, yellow, gray and blue were careening around the statue of Christopher Columbus like bright horses on a merry-go-round. Every thing seemed as usual.

A few hours of talking to Congressmen and Senators was to show me, however, that it wasn't the same old town—at least not quite. Something has been happening. The steadily rising pressure of the people, insistently demanding peace, to-

gether with the unrelenting drive of the socialist government of the Soviet Union for a settlement of U. S.-Soviet differences, have begun to make a dent.

I DON'T WANT to exaggerate the size nor the magnitude of that dent. The millennium hasn't arrived. A majority of this 83rd GOP-dominated Congress is consistently voting support of a pro-war foreign policy. And

WASHINGTON.

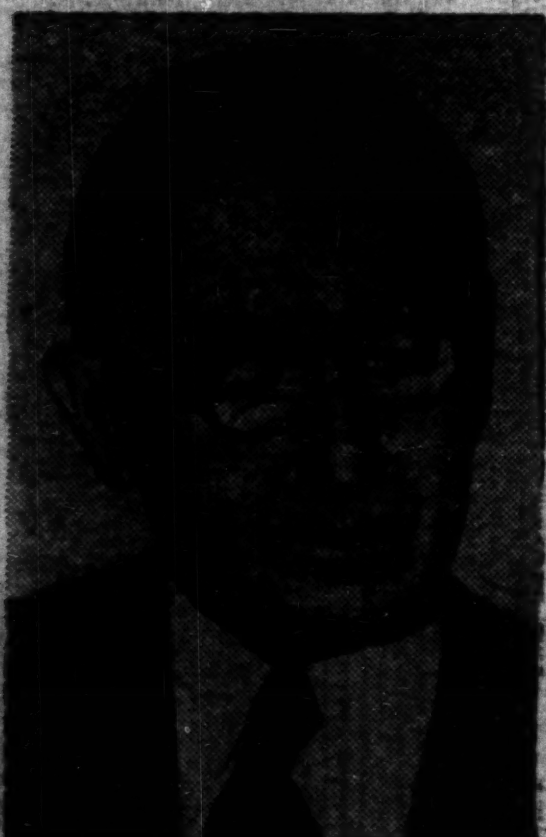
one Senator, Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) wanted to talk only about how "they are shooting down our planes." Kefauver was merely parroting the line of Eisenhower's State Department which resents every peace offer as a calculated attempt to hamper its own drive for war. Nevertheless, my one day of interviews on Capitol Hill convinced me that a fresh breeze is blowing, and that its currents carry the millions of small voices of the people who want peace.

I came here to find out the reaction to the statement of Soviet Premier George M. Malenkov before the Supreme Soviet March 15:

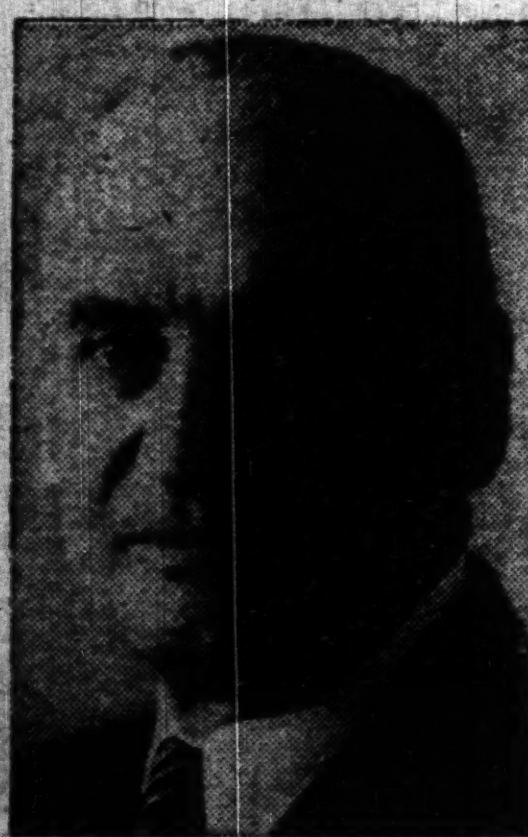
"At the present time there is not one disputed or undecided question that cannot be decided by peaceful means on the basis of mutual understanding of interested countries. This is our attitude toward all states, among them the United States of America."

In Moscow, so the Associated Press reports, when he made this remark, the deputies rose to their feet and cheered. Well, how would Washington greet this statement?

MY FIRST CALL was on Sen. Walter George (D-Ga) who (Continued on Page 13)



SEN. WALTER F. GEORGE



SEN. WILLIAM LANGER

Strongest Power on Earth

... And It Needs Your Help to Spread Its Message

By JOSEPH NORTH

A WORKING-CLASS newspaper is the strongest power on earth. It has power even beyond the atom-bomb, for its strength is the truth and the truth, wielded by the masses of people, the millions, is invincible. It can use atomic energy to level mountains and build gardens out of deserts.

The other day the children of our nation were treated to the explosion of an A-bomb as they sat at the breakfast table. The instrument of death was given our folk with their Wheaties. The TV screen presented the explosion like MGM presents a

new production. We are to accept the monster of destruction as we take our morning coffee. Every newspaper in the country played the story big. Let the people and their children learn to live with death and war, accept destruction. That was the real purpose of the show, as wildly obscene as anything that has ever been forced upon our people. And after the production, 9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-BOOM, the children are to take their schoolbooks and run off to their classrooms and be happy. And every newspaper in the country saw this as fit fare for their fifty million daily readers.

Yet, and this must be asked and answered, why is it that more than 70 percent of our people vote against the Korean war, as the polls show, though 99 percent of the press endorses it. Every commercial newspaper in the country roars a blood-lust never heard before. And still the people oppose war.

What does this mean? It means that the lie, even the Big Lie, has short legs as the adage says. The lie can, for a time, delude and betray, but truth catches up with it. It catches up because a paper like this exists, a paper which accepts the historic responsibility of telling the truth. Though you cannot mea-

What Can We Lose?

An Editorial

NEW SOVIET LEADER, Georgi Malenkov, has again stated in the clearest terms that his government wants to negotiate peace with the United States.

Malenkov told 1,200 cheering delegates to the Supreme Soviet that there is no question whatever that cannot be negotiated peacefully between the U. S. A. and Moscow.

What is Washington's answer?

Hostility and abuse, thus far. This just doesn't make sense to millions of Americans who want the killing in Korea to stop, and who surely would cheer a drop in armaments taxes, draft, and an end of atomic war fears.

To justify their coldness to Malenkov's proposal for peace talks, the press says that it wants "deeds not words." But how can deeds be worked out if not jointly around the table? Is the Soviet Union supposed to make unilateral decisions regarding Germany, Korea, Austria, etc? It is only around the table that such decisions can be reached. But Washington won't sit down to talk.

The press also points solemnly to the recent plane incident in West Europe and off the coast of Siberia as proof that Moscow doesn't want peace. But perhaps these incidents prove the opposite, that is the Western powers that don't want peace. For example, Winston Churchill admitted that the British bomber shot down by Czech fighters had maybe "made a navigational error." And the U. S. Air Force plane was "studying the weather" off the coast of Siberia, thousands of miles from the coast of the United States!

No wonder West Europe thinks that somebody in the West is sending these planes purposely to be shot down in order to hinder peace talks!

But we Americans want peace. We should insist that Malenkov's reasonable offer be accepted. What can America lose if Eisenhower and Malenkov talk peace around the table?

ure the strength of a newspaper like this by its circulation—it is far stronger than figures—you know you can multiply that strength by multiplying its readers: You can help the many millions who favor peace to find the way, through this paper, to win the peace. The people want peace but most are temporarily lost in the jungle of lies and do not know to reach their goal. Our readers can help them find that road by getting them to become readers of this newspaper.

When this paper sent me to Florida to write about the murder of those two great champions of Negro freedom, NAACP leaders Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, I did not know the state or how to get into the orange-grove country where the Klan reigned by terror. A Worker reader I encountered, quite by accident in Miami, volunteered to take me into Mims where many felt

the Klan would do its dirty work again. He did not fear, for he was an old-time reader of this newspaper, one of its staunch supporters. Everywhere I have gone for this newspaper I have run into men and women who would dare anything to get the truth out.

To these men and women I say the paper needs your help today, needs it more today than ever before to fight the cause to which you are devoted—peace, freedom, abundance. You have faced many dangers and undertaken many duties for your country's welfare: none are greater than to multiply the numbers of readers of The Worker. This is the time to do it, now during its campaign for new readers. Now, when the warmongers are, more desperately than ever, trying to spread the war into World War III.

Behind Fiscal 'Crisis' Is Big Double-Cross

By MICHAEL SINGER

BEHIND the New York City fiscal "crisis" is a story of the biggest doublecross ever put over on the 8,000,000 citizens of the world's largest metropolis. Gov. Dewey has rejected the city's bid for \$60,000,000 in aid and the whole \$127,000,000 financial program which Mayor Impellitteri and the Board of Estimate sought from the legislature. Instead he is demanding a transit authority which would boost the fare from five to 15 cents almost immediately, rob \$30,000,000 annually in workers' payroll taxes, relieve real estate interests by imposing \$50,000,000 in additional levies on consumers and a program to curtail transit services and cut municipal jobs.

The so-called fiscal "crisis" is as much the fault and responsibility of the Impellitteri administration as it is the governor's.

DESPITE all the hubbub and headline smokescreens, it must be remembered that New York City Democrats, members of the Board of Estimate, the President of the City Council, and Mayor Impellitteri himself, helped outline the conspiracy and even initiated the Dewey tax gouge. The Republicans are merely spearheading a drive which the Democrats themselves opened last year.

It was Comptroller Lazarus, Joseph who first proposed a transit authority to "study" the entire transit problem. It was Mayor Impellitteri who insisted on an authority last winter which would "maintain the 10-cent fare" although he knew only too well this was impossible under such a bondholders setup.

From Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner, Jr., came the idea of a payroll tax. And Rudolph Halley, Council President, demanded "drastic economies" in city services and civil service employment.

ALL OF THESE MEN are candidates for mayor. How deeply involved in the bi-partisan conspiracy they were is difficult to tell, but there is no doubt that Impellitteri personally helped to hatch the Frankenstein tax monster now a legislative fiat. The tax victims should remember that the entire City Hall cabinet—from mayor down—greased the rails for the Dewey big business express.

The Board of Estimate last Wednesday turned down the transit authority plan and admitted that it would force a fare increase "which might well reach 25 cents or more." The real fare under such a "self-sustaining fare" would probably be closer to 40 cents, as the Herald Tribune now admits.

THE BOARD'S apparent "rejection" of the Dewey authority demand does not end the fare rise threat. As a matter of fact, the Board's counter-proposal virtually makes certain an increase in bus and subway rides beginning next July 1 to at least 13½ cents as a starter. With its alibi that the state's refusal to grant it aid and its curb on issuance of city budget notes forces it to dip into other expense budget revenues to meet the anticipated \$50,000,000 fiscal deficit next year, the Board of Estimate has already prepared for the fare hike.

To "avoid" an authority transit gouge of 17 to 40 cents for a one-way ride, the city is proposing a \$50,000,000 "saving" in bus, subway and elevated lines. This program, already being worked out by the Board of Transportation,

Add It Up, Brother; It's Going to Hurt!

ALBANY.

What does the Dewey-Impellitteri squeeze play mean for your pocketbook, your health, your bread and butter?

Here's the picture:

- A 15 cents fare immediately after July 1, maybe a 17½ cent one-way ride. A transit authority will mean 22 cents a fare at once and a 40 cent fare by 1955;

- Payless days for city workers.

- 3200 to 5000 transit jobs eliminated almost immediately.

- More than 19,000 civil service workers fired.

- \$30,000,000 in payroll taxes from your salary.

- A frozen, 42-hour and 44-hour work week instead of the promised 40-hour week after July 1.

- Below-union wage scales for city employees.

- No city salary increases and possible reductions.

- Crippled health, hospital and sanitation services.

- Reduced transit lines with possibly six north and south bus routes in Manhattan eliminated, after rush-hour subway service curtailed, very limited Sunday subway runs, and increased hazards in speed-ups of minimum transit personnel and failure to service and repair faulty equipment on the subway system.

- A starvation allotment for relief clients, almost complete denial

would certainly eliminate about 3,200 to 5,000 jobs on the transit system.

BUT THE "economy" program goes beyond the transit lines; it hits every single department in the vast municipal army of over 190,000 employees; it virtually slashes 10 percent of the jobs in civil service, freezes every low wage in the city government, bars all future increases, imperils the mandatory wage boosts required by law, cripples health, welfare, hospital, sanitation and fire protection services—and creates the immediate nightmare of payless weeks for the more than 190,000 civil service employees.

The Dewey-Impellitteri fiscal squeeze on New York City threatens to slash relief allotments by more than \$5 a week and cut more than \$11,000,000 from the entire welfare program—a move that would shut the door to needy applicants.

While rejecting the \$60,000,000 payroll tax of half of one percent, to be "shared" equally by employer and worker, the Board of Estimate is proposing to make up that money by a series of anti-labor moves.

ONE of these steps would make permanent the 42-hour week for 55,000 employees who were scheduled to go on a 40-hour work week on July 1. Another maneuver would be to deny the standard wage scale enjoyed by union workers for city laborers and skilled mechanical, maintenance and structural workers.

This is the "future" for New York City's millions — unless a mighty movement of labor, civil service employees, consumers and straphangers unite quickly to demand that the whole kit and cab-

of welfare to new applicants, rejection of indigent TB and ailing victims in city hospitals.

- A once-in-two-days garbage pickup.

- A penny a tax on a glass of beer, \$5 a month for overnight parking, a parking meter tax, a levy on movie admissions, and a two-cent increase in the ferry toll.

HAS THE CITY got the money? Can it get it? The answer is yes—if it stops playing politics and comes out fighting for the people with a program that would:

- Increase the assessments on commercial and industrial valuations while it would take five years to realize the full income of these under-assessed trust and big business properties, the city could begin now to collect annually upwards of \$60,000,000 from such a realistic assessment — enough to wipe out the anticipated transit deficit.

- Upward revision by the state of the Moore formula for equitable return of state collected taxes from New York City. The formula now calls for returning to the city \$6.75 per person; it should be raised to \$12. This would bring in another \$40,000,000.

- A tax on stock transfers to add another \$20,000,000.

- An increase in the state inheritance tax and state corporation tax which would yield an estimated \$14 to \$40 million.

boodle of parasitic barons who are crushing the people in a stranglehold of taxes, be forced to shell out some of their super-profits to maintain the fare, increase municipal salaries, extend vital services and remove the threat of another \$35,000,000 gouge in parking, beer, movie and ferry rate taxes.

POINT of ORDER!

QUESTION

By Alan Max

It's the same old story all over again: what was Siberia doing so close to a U.S. plane?

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Win 7-Week Rail Strike

• UMW Raps Eisenhower on T-H

A SEVEN-WEEK STRIKE that tied up the Chicago Great Western Railroad ended in victory with a settlement of issues with the unions of switchmen and yardmasters. Previously the company settled with the other four unions affected. The walkout was caused by a backlog of hundreds of unsettled grievances. Headlining the news as "Freedom to Strike Brings Big Victory for Six Rail Unions," "Labor," organ of Standard Railroad Labor Organizations says: in an obvious slap at Truman:

"Leaders of the organizations hailed the final outcome as a dramatic demonstration of what can be accomplished when the railroad unions have the freedom to strike, without fear of government seizure and injunctions such as were invoked by the administration in recent years."

The Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen, AFL, beat off successfully a raid of the CIO's railroad union among employees of the Washington terminal by a vote of 729 to 494. . . . This followed a defeat of the CIO union in the Northern Pacific Terminal in Portland, Ore.

THE United Mine Workers of America charged in an editorial in its journal that President Eisenhower "surrendered" to Sen. Taft on the Taft-Hartley Law . . . President Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, rapped Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin for yielding to the textile manufacturers who are pressing for nullification of former Secretary Maurice Tobin's hike of the minimum wage . . . Eisenhower is apparently having a hard time finding Republican labor leaders to serve as labor representatives on an assortment of "advisory" outfits. But he found one, President David B. Robertson of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, for the advisory committee on National Security . . . "We will have to fight with might and main to keep them from taking things away from

us," said president David J. McDonald in his inaugural address in Pittsburgh.

A sitdown strike (unauthorized) of 500 workers of the Forstmann - Hoffman (Passaic) weaving department against an effort by the company to force operation of six looms per worker in place of four, shut down almost the entire plant of 4,000 workers. The weavers are backed fully by the membership of Local 656, Textile Workers, CIO, of which they are members. The workers punch in but do no work. . . . The CIO union in New Bedford, Mass., beat off a raid on its cotton locals by the UTW-AFL by the overwhelming majority of 3,651 to 664. Negotiations were renewed on a cotton pact.

THE United Rubber Workers mapped wage demands at a Wage Policy Conference of its locals. . . . Harry Deason, a Negro committeeman, was reinstated by management of Chrysler-DeSoto when faced with a strike threat. . . . Pickets in the lockout of Marathon Electric Co., Wassau, Wis., marked a year of their struggle. They belong to the UE. . . . Some 4,500 UAW-CIO members at General Electric's jet engine plant in Evendale, O., joined 1,200 striking members of International Association of Machinists at the plant causing its shutdown.

The Supreme Court in a seven to two decision took another sock at unions holding that States have a right to bar peaceful picketing if the objectives of the strike are not in accord with the "right to work" anti-labor statutes in operation in many states. . . . The Southwestern Co. of Chicago came up with the brilliant idea of trying to use the McCarran-Walter immigration law to prevent a collective bargaining election sought by the AFL chemical union among its employees, on the ground that the workers are "enemy aliens" — born in Estonia. The NLRB didn't go for that one.

EISENHOWER HOUSING CHIEF IS HOUSING FOE

Cole Fought Federal Housing During His Eight Years in Congress

WASHINGTON

PROTESTS continued to mount last week against President Eisenhower's appointment of Albert M. Cole as administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Cole, former Kansas Republican Congressman, one of the bitterest foes during his eight years in Congress of the federal housing program, was defeated for reelection last year. His defeat was accredited to the fact that he consistently voted against public housing.

Cole's appointment to the \$17,500 top housing post caused Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to ask if the Eisenhower Administration plans to eliminate public housing which, he said, has given substantial benefits to Negroes.

Mitchell recalled that Cole, in a 1949 House speech, referred to public housing as something "thought up in the Kremlin."

JAMES G. THIMMES, chairman of the national CIO Housing

Committee, urged all CIO councils to launch a campaign opposing confirmation of Cole's appointment.

"The ugly attacks made by Cole on federal housing policies are completely without merit or justification and indicate his utter irresponsibility in these questions," said Anthony W. Smith, CIO assistant director of councils, in a letter supporting Thimmes' proposal.

Smith said it would be "absurd and harmful in the extreme to have this man installed as head of the administration he has done everything he could to destroy."

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D-Minn) said Cole's nomination was "like putting a fox in charge of the chicken coop." He asked Eisenhower withdraw the nomination at once.

Objections to Cole's appointment also came from Americans for Democratic Action and the American Council on Human

Senate Banking Committee. Cole freely admitted his opposition to federal housing legislation. He said he had "no apology" to offer. But he was fighting then to get approval of his nomination.

He promised to administer the housing laws "fairly and honestly," but added he "definitely" had not changed personal opinion on public housing. When he pledged support to a "vigorous housing program" with special emphasis on aid to low-income groups, and with slum clearance "my No. 1 project," Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala) read parts of a speech Cole made against government housing in 1949.

AT THAT TIME, Sparkman pointed out, Cole attacked provisions of the housing act for slum clearance, research, farm housing and public housing.

Cole offered the weak alibi that he was then a "minority member of Congress" and that things had not later turned out as badly as he claimed they would if the housing bill became law.



What Rent, Tax Boost Will Cost

(Continued from Page 1)

THE CONVERSATION rambled back to Dewey's term as a New York County District Attorney and his failure to do anything about the pier rackets. "He wasn't going to do anything about waterfront rackets," a longshoreman put in, "because that would have uncovered too many big men. That was too hot."

"Look at this!" exclaimed the middle-aged man who had been scribbling on a scrap of paper. "Just look at this! Why do you know what all this Republican program will cost me in 1953—this year?"

He held the piece of note paper up and continued:

"I just figured it all up. I make around \$57 dollars a week. Taxes will come to about \$30 more, the rent comes to 96 dollars more; add 15 dollars if they raise the fare; about \$5.50 payroll tax, \$8 more for coffee and \$7.20 more for cigarettes."

"Boy," loudly whispered the longshoreman. "That would sure add up to something for a million people. Let's see—"

"I WASN'T finished," the middle-aged man cut in, "let me see first what it adds up to for me. The way I figure it, those rascals are planning to take \$151 right

out of my pockets this year. But if they do take it, I'll tell you they don't take it without a fight."

"You talking about fighting," said a youthful tenant leader who had not spoken before, "they haven't seen a thing yet. Why house committees having been coming in here all day. Some women came here in the rain today, asking what they could do and if they carry out what we discussed things are really going to be jumping in a whole lot of houses and Dewey is bound to hear about it, too."

THE SPEAKER was interrupted by one of the many telephone calls enquiring about how to write and send a telegram and to whom. (The Tenants Council was demanding that Gov. Dewey hold an open hearing on the rent increase bill, that he veto it and call for continuing the present rent-controls for two more years.)

The call concluded, the youthful executive fished a small piece of paper from his shirt pocket and called attention to what was written on it:

"Here is what the landlords will take out of Harlem each year—in addition to what they are taking now—if this steel goes through. I got these figures from the Democratic Assemblymen in Albany."

"Just listen: from the 11th As-

sembly District (Central Harlem), \$2,120,000; from the 12th A. D. (Upper Harlem), \$2,230,000; 13th A. D. (Upper Harlem), \$2,470,000; 14th A. D. (Lower Harlem), \$2,350,000; 16th A. D. (East Central Harlem), \$2,230,000.

"Know what that adds up to? A cool eleven million dollars. And believe me that's worth fighting for."

"Well," said the young man who didn't have much to say. "Eisenhower is Dewey's man and Dewey is Eisenhower's man and they are squeezing the hell out of us between 'em."

"But they're going to find out before this is all over that we don't squeeze so easy," come back the older man. "I'm fighting for my hundred and fifty-one bucks a year. And everybody else I've talked too feel about the same way about it."

Bail Certificate Holders Advised To File Claims

The Civil Rights Congress yesterday announced that all holders of certificates in the New York Bail Fund should immediately file claims for repayment with the Liquidating Trustee. The Liquidating Trustee, who was appointed by the Court to liquidate the Fund, has fixed April 17 as the last date for claiming money which has been loaned to the Bail Fund.

Claim forms may be obtained from Frederick F. Greenman, Liquidating Trustee, 20 Pine St., New York 5, N.Y., or else from the nearest office of the Civil Rights Congress.

Coast Deck Officers Win 9 1/2% Pay Hike

SAN FRANCISCO. (FP)—The Masters Mates and Pilots (AFL) and American-Radio Association (CIO) have won their demand for a 9 1/2 percent raise from the Pacific Maritime Association.

The shipowners capitulated after the union's boycott of PMA vessels delayed sailing of the Matson liner Lurline for nearly a day. Further conferences will be held to determine the retroactive date of the increase.

Both unions are negotiating separately with the American President and Pacific Far East Lines, which dissociated themselves from the PMA in dealing with the wage demands. The PMA is considering disciplinary action against its two members.

Nelson Case

(Continued from Page 6)

publicly fingering progressive workers who were sending food to the striking coal miners in early 1950. And he got several thousands dollars from the Warner Bros. Anti-Semitic, AntiNegro Matt Cvetec film "I Was a Communist for the FBI," before it flopped.

Money also came from speeches before anti-union groups, such as the company unionists at Weirton, W. Va., where no union men are allowed. This was the notorious open shop steel town run by old Ernest "Shoot-a-Few" Weir and George M. Humphrey, now president Eisenhower's Secretary of the Treasurer.

But the Steel Trusts attempts to hail him as a hero collapsed. Pittsburgh workers shun him today. The Post-Gazette, Pittsburgh's only morning paper, now scornfully refers to him as that "sometime FBI informer."

And Cvetec's ex-wife, who says he never helped the family, exclaims: "A hero! He's just a sneak."

That's the kind of fellow who is fingering Steve Nelson and Ben Carathers and their comrades today.

On the Record

by Michael Singer

The Rent Struggle

Democratic leaders new being pressed to sponsor state-wide public rent "trials" before May when 15 percent boost goes into effect. . . . A proposal to hold these open trials in armories and community halls so that thousands of tenants can join in indicting the Republican-landlord gouge is getting consideration. . . . Tentative plans for a jury of public-minded citizens from all walks of life, including tenant, labor and mass organizations to hear evidence and affidavits from tenants. . . . Republicans may be challenged to take the "defense stand" while "public prosecutor" calls on "witnesses" to testify against the bill.

Something New

Tenant and labor pressure created an unprecedented legislative midnight battle on the rent bill. . . . five-and-a-half hour debate wound up at midnight. . . . now many Democratic legislators admit that if "we kept it up through the night and into the next day" the tide would have turned. . . .

Almost Unanimous

Fifty out of 52 Democratic assemblymen spoke against rent increase bill. . . . legislative historians say that's the most any party ever mustered against a bill in a single debate in 175 years of Legislature. . . . Best speeches made by Louis De Salvo, Edward Lento, Frank Composto, William Kapelman, Louis Peck, Orest V. Maresca, Alfred Lama, Louis Cioffi, Ludwig Teller, Herman Katz, Max Turshen, Bertram Baker, Hulan Jack, Philip Schupler, and minority leader Gene Bannigan. . . .

ALP Material

The impressive American Labor Party report on rent issue—facts, figures, background, etc.—relied on heavily by legislators in debate. . . . document very much visible on nearly every desk. . . . and some held it in their hands as they blasted the 15 percent increase. . . . ALP data now becoming a "must" for legislative files because of their detailed research and helpful suggestions. . . .

Quotes Press Didn't Use

CIOFFI: "This rent bill was born out of wedlock between the man on the second floor (Dewey) and the bloated landlords" and it "will feed on the sweat and toil

of the people like a giant parasite; it should die here and now."

PECK: "This is the crucial moment. The 15 percent means \$7 and \$8 and \$10 and more a month from the nearly more empty pocketbooks of the people. This is robbery—wholesale robbery!"

DE SALVO: "We are fighting here to hold the line against the special interests, against the land barons, the transit barons, the industrial barons, against the pick-pockets and the swivel-chair thieves. This is blood money you are taking from the poor."

LENTOL: "I don't think you Republicans care what it costs the people in my district. You don't just care. You are being led by an Emperor on the second floor and your army is made up of plutocrats and conquerors. You have captured Washington, you have the state, now you want City Hall. But beware, you will feel the wrath of the people. You cannot forever ride high."

BAKER: "Never before in the history of the state has our legislative responsibility been so great. If we betray that responsibility here the people will never forget—or forgive."

BANNIGAN: "How much and for how long will the vested interests ride herd on the people? We may have been wrong before but by God, we're right now. Gloat all you want, you in the majority, you will have this billion-dollar gouge stuffed down your political throats yet."

Landlord Says 'No'

Isidore Teitelbaum, owner of big properties in Manhattan, opposed the rent increase. . . . letter to Sen. Arthur Wachtel which was read to Senate, said: "We landlords have prospered as never before, we never had it so good" and then letter proves it by listing fantastic profits on his own buildings

SUNDAY FORUM presents . . .

"PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY"

A Question and Answer Session with panel:

FRANCIS H. BARTLETT
HARRY K. WELLS
JOSEPH F. FURST
JOSEPH NAHEM

SUNDAY, MARCH 22

At 8:15 P.M. • Refreshments
Contribution: \$1.00 (\$50 for students)

JEFFERSON SCHOOL
of SOCIAL SCIENCE

575 Sixth Ave.
(10th St.) N.Y.

Greet THE WORKER THIS MAY DAY!

Please print the attached greetings in _____ inch box.
Enclosed find _____ at \$5 per inch.
Please print the attached list of names.
Enclosed find \$_____ at \$5 per name.
Attach message and names.

All greetings MUST be in no later than Thursday, April 16. The May Day issue will be dated Sunday, April 26, 1953.

GREET THE WORKER THIS MAY DAY

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

PERFORMANCE TONIGHT at 8:30 p.m. of New Playwrights, "The Big Deal" at New Playwrights Theatre, 405 W. 41st St., NYC. Phone LO 4-9884 for reservation and information regarding theatre parties and block bookings. Suitable discounts for organizations.

THE BEST BARGAINS OF THE YEAR . . . at the Bazaar, 77 Fifth Ave., Friday, March 20; Saturday, March 21 and Sunday, March 22. Benefit: Old Age Home. Auspices: Members of Lodge 500.

LAURA DUNCAN, LEE PAINE, Jerry Malcolm and his orchestra will entertain all the new and old friends of Camp Midvale at the annual spring dance of the Nature Friends, Local New York. Don't miss this outstanding affair on Saturday night, March 21, at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

ALP COMMUNITY CENTER, 220 W. 50th St., presents Saturday, March 2 "Hoot At Nanny," a spring festival of song and dance with Peoples Artists and puppeteers. Candle-lit tables and refreshments. Donation \$1, 9 p.m.

CLUB CINEMA presents the German screen classic "Kuhle Wampe" (1932) an unusual theme. A magnificent film. Continuous showings Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.). \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

Bronx
HOUSE WARMING PARTY, newly decorated club room, Bainbridge ALP, 3290 Bainbridge Ave. Sat., March 21, 8:30 p.m. Games, dancing, pizza pies.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

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SUNDAY at 8 at the Metropolitan Music School, 15 W. 74th St., NYC. Charles Kuskin in compositions for Oboe by Hindemith. Teleman; Jean and Kenneth Wentworth in works by Bach, Schubert and Bartok. Donation \$1—Scholarship Fund.

SUNDAY FORUM presents "Psychology and Psychiatry." A Question and Answer Session with panel: Francis H. Bartlett, Harry K. Wells, Joseph F. Furst, Joseph Nahem. Sunday, March 22 at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr.: \$1 (50c for students) Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor 10th St.).

ALP COMMUNITY CENTER, 220 W. 50th St., presents Sunday, March 22 G. B. Shaw's film masterpiece—"Pygmalion" with Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Donation 75c.

Bronx

GENERAL VICTOR YACHONTOFF, well known authority will speak on "The International Situation Today," on Sunday, March 22, 8:30 p.m. at the Coop Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Auspices: Coop Library and Dr. Shitlovsky YKUF Club.

Brooklyn

CARL MARZANI, formerly with the State Department will speak on "Peace and the Eisenhower Administration," on Sunday, March 22 at 8 p.m. at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.

Coming

TESTIMONIAL AFFAIR in honor of Phil Schatz, Smith Act victim, on Saturday, March 28th at 8:30 p.m. at 68 Clinton St., NYC. Dancing, entertainment and refreshments, tendered by East Side Friends of Phil Schatz. Contr. \$1.50 Tickets available at Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St.

To All Press and Club Representatives BUNDLE DEADLINES

All orders for Sunday Workers must be in the business office no later than 11 a.m. Thursdays due to the elimination of the New York-Harlem Late Edition.

Circulation Dept.

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NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1953

Battle Landlord Lobby for Controls, Low-Rent Housing

A STRONG, united protest is needed this year to defeat two bills that have been labelled 'the landlords' plan'—the Hillery Bill—A-455—to wipe out low-cost housing, and Driscoll's watered-down bill—A-465—that is called 'rent control,' but which actually abandons any statewide rent control.

The Hillery bill, washed down the State House drain last year because every labor and citizens

group organized to beat it, has been reintroduced by the landlord's lobby—the N. J. Association of Real Estate Boards.

This time they're more arrogant than ever, because of the atmosphere set by Eisenhower's millionaire cabinet.

THIS YEAR, opposition to the Hillery measure has already been voiced by state AFL, CIO and independent unions, the Newark Citizens Housing Committee, and Trenton's City Commission.

The bill would strip local officials of their authority to set up low-cost housing, using a phony 'referendum' to block every decent housing measure.

Spokesmen for the Newark Citizens Housing group, airing their views on TV, said it sets "a dangerous precedent" and that it "violates the very rudiments of representative government."

Meanwhile, the fight for real rent control shaped up around a CIO-sponsored measure that would amend and broaden the current stand-by rent control bill.

HARRY KRANZ, state CIO legislative director, led a group speaking for seven organizations to put the bill before Essex County lawmakers. The bill provides for a statewide law, handled by a State Housing Commissioner, to continue rent control from the moment the federal law expires, April 30 of this year, and to impose heavy penalties for violations.

Groups backing the CIO bill include the Urban League of Essex County, the United Women's League of New Jersey, state and Essex branches of ADA, the Newark Citizens Housing Committee, Maplewood Tenants Association and the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council.

Many of the groups planned to join in a motorcade to the State House to demand strong rent control.

Sub Drive at 60%, Extended To April 1

"By completing our Worker circulation drive New Jersey will have increased its overall circulation by about 450 in the past year," said Mrs. Bertha Bloksberg, secretary of the N. J. Freedom of the Press Association.

"We now have 730 subs or 61 percent of our quota. In order to reach our goal of 1200 Worker and Daily Worker subs we are extending the drive until April 1. This will allow a whole number of readers and supporters of our paper, who haven't yet participated in the campaign, to contribute to pushing us over the top," said Mrs. Bloksberg.

"I urge every one of our supporters to get at least one sub before the end of the month. Our Freedom of the Press Committee in the Farm-Shore area has surpassed its original quota of 150 subs, and has already turned in 200. This proves it can be done."

The standings in the drive are as follows: Farm 200—133 percent, Union 49—65 percent, Essex 213—61 percent, Passaic 63—60 percent, Mercer 70—56 percent, Hudson 66—54 percent, Camden 53—53 percent and Middlesex 11—31 percent.

Passaic Weavers in Sitdown Strike

PASSAIC

MORE THAN 350 WEAVERS in the Forstmann textile mills here, are reporting for work at each shift, and then sitting down on the job until their eight hours are in.

The cause of this punch-in-and-sitdown strike, which started March 9th, is an attempt by the company to increase the workload from 4 to 6 looms. The company claims that the increased work loads would apply only to "certain work," but the weavers are fearful that once the precedent is established the gate will be opened for

increased work loads on all types of work. Only one voice was raised in opposition.

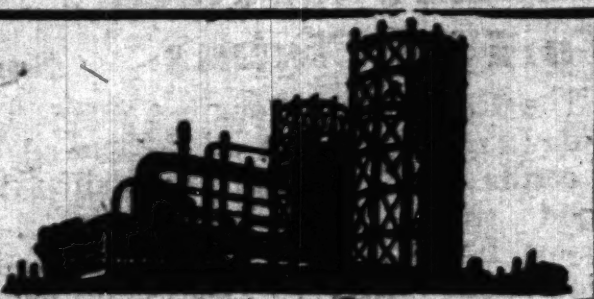
An union membership meeting on Sunday, March 15th voiced en-

thusiastic support of the weavers. As a result of the sitdown ap-

proximately 2,800 workers, in addition to more than 350 weavers, are idle. Eventually, if the strike continues, the whole plant will be shut down.

The Forstmann company arrogantly refuses to discuss any settlement while the workers remain on strike. Community support of the strikers will be needed soon if the strike continues for any length of time.

New Jersey SHOP TALK



ACT ON RUNAWAY SHOPS

The Central Jersey CIO Council has demanded that a commission be set up in Mercer County to discourage industry from moving south. The Council also called on Congress to eliminate the quick amortization program by which large corporations build new plants in the south at government expense. General Electric was attacked for its moving out of Trenton to Louisville.

"MUST HAVE VOICE"

Newark Local 279 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO invited J. Bernard Johnson, one of two Negro candidates for city commission, to speak at a special membership meeting.

"It will be good for Newark," said Mr. Johnson to the union people, "when the voices of all her citizens ring through the corridors of the municipal building . . . my people must also have a voice at City Hall."

MILL REOPENS

Horsman Doll Co in Trenton has reopened on a limited basis after shutting down last December. The company had claimed its wages were too high. Local 225 CIO Machine & Metal Workers agreed to a revision of wage rates. Only about 300 are now working although 1,200 were employed

when the plant closed.

ARMSTRONG TO CLOSE

The Armstrong Cork Co. has announced it will close its Camden plant at the end of the year. The company says a few key employees will be transferred but about 240 will be out of jobs. The company is "consolidating" its operations at its Beaver Falls, Pa., plant.

EXTEND CONTRACT

AFL bricklayers, masons and plasterers in the Essex area have signed a two-year contract extending the present agreement. Wage rates in the Essex area are 10 cents an hour below those in New York.

GMS WAR SALES

General Motors, which has several plants in Jersey, announced record sales of over \$7½ billion for 1952. War orders delivered totaled nearly \$1½ billions—double 1951. War is a profitable business—for Charles E. Wilson of General Motors and Eisenhower's cabinet. IsinhasohioaIOff 9

WIN 10-CENT INCREASE

The Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers, CIO, won a 10-cent an hour across the board increase from Congoleum Nairn, Kearny. Minimum was raised to \$1.51 an hour. The contract can be reopened after November.

Jersey Communists File Candidates

TRENTON

THE NEW JERSEY Communist Party has filed two State Assembly candidates for the November elections. Bert Salwen will be the Communist candidate in Mercer County, and Charles Nusser in Essex County.

Last November Salwen, running for county freeholder, doubled the vote of the previous Party candidate.

Nusser, running for the same post in Essex County, rolled up nearly 5,500 votes, causing great comment in the local press.

While other Communists ran for office in the last elections Nusser and Salwen were the only candidates ticket in the country on the Communist Party ticket.

McCarran Victims' Relatives Plan Trek to Capital

A nationwide pilgrimage of relatives of Walter-McCarran law victims will proceed to Washington for a two-day mobilization on March 24 and 25, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26th St.

The pilgrimage will visit Congressmen to urge them to support legislation for repeal of the Walter-McCarran law.

CIO Urges Aggressive Civil Rights Defense

NEWARK

A REPORT to the Essex-West Hudson CIO convention urged civil rights groups to which the CIO is affiliated "to assume a more aggressive role in support of the civil rights of all citizens in the community."

The CIO is connected with two civil rights groups — the Essex County Intergroup Council and the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations. While recommending that the CIO maintain its affiliation with the Intergroup Council the report criticized "an annoying tendency of talk more and act less."

The report praised "intelligent direction" given the Mayor's Commission by its executive director Daniel Anthony, but criticized it on two counts.

"Certain members are neither familiar with or interested in the field of civil rights," and "one commissioner is definitely hostile toward colored people."

The convention went on record as opposed to "any laws or activities of Congressional committees which restrict freedom of thought, press, assembly or association."

AROUND THE STATE

NEGROES NOMINATED

Assemblyman Edward T. Bowser has received the Republican nomination for a second term in the State Assembly. Other Negroes named to run by the Republican and Democratic parties in Essex County are John Dabney for coroner on the GOP ticket, and Reverend Rappus P. Means, pastor of the Abyssinia Baptist Church, for freeholder on the Democratic ticket. J. Bernard Johnson and Irving Turner are candidates for Newark City Commission.

HEAR VET'S CASE

A vets' administration loyalty review board has heard the appeal of James Kutcher, who was fired from his job because of membership in the Socialist Workers Party. Kutcher, who lost both legs while serving in the U. S. Army in Italy, won a court decision that he could not be fired solely on grounds of membership in an organization on the Attorney General's "subversive" list.

SETON HALL WINS

Seton Hall University with a squad made up of mainly Jersey boys, won the National Invitation Basketball tournament by defeating St. Johns 58-46 at Madison Square Garden. Seton Hall's victory was achieved with All-American Negro center Walt Dukes scoring 21 points. Dukes also won the Most Valuable Player award.

NOTES

The first annual dance of the Paterson Committee for Negro Participation in Government saw 14 prominent men and women get awards from the Committee for outstanding contributions in the field of human relations.

Mrs. Margaret Mosely was named "Woman of the Year," and Rev. Randall C. Mason, UAW local president Robert Ormsby, and Henry A. Williams of the Morning Call received plaques for making Paterson a better place for its Negro community, and for opening more doors for occupational, social and recreational opportunities for Negroes.

The first Negro on the Paterson Board of Library Trustees was sworn in at City Hall on March 6. She is Mrs. Carrie Bragg, a licensed funeral director, and prominent in civic affairs.

Rent Boost and New Taxes Would Cost You \$151 a Year

By ABNER BERRY

MAKE NO MISTAKE about it—the Dewey rent steal just maneuvered through the state legislature has stirred a revolt among New York's tenement dwellers. Their anger is hot enough to scorch the cold hands of the landlords no weasling into their pockets to snatch the milk money and maybe the few bucks that might have gone for a pair of shoes for the children.

A group of Harlem tenants in a Tenant Council headquarters made no bones the other night as to how they felt and what they think ought to be done about it. It was not a meeting; just a group of workers thinking out loud.

★
"THESE REPUBLICANS sure have taken us for a ride,"

complained a middle-aged tenant. "Just look at it: I paid the government \$30 more income tax on my little wages this year than I did last year. Cigarettes cost me two cents a pack more. And my wife complained about coffee being a dime a pound more since they lifted controls. Now it's a 15 percent rent increase and maybe a payroll tax."

The speaker, a wiry brown-skinned man who had worked as a seaman, paused, screwed

his face into a half-serious smirk and rasped:

"It's time for a change!"

Laughter rippled through the group of half a dozen men who were relaxing in their headquarters by poking fun at the men in power.

"I'll bet Dewey got his," a young man said.

"He HAD his to begin with," retorted another man.

(Continued on Page 15)

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVIII, No. 12
16 Pages

26

March 22, 1953
Price 10 Cents

WILL EISENHOWER MEET WITH MALENKOV?

Congressmen, Senators Feel People's Demand for Peace

By ROB F. HALL

JUDGED ENTIRELY from outward appearances, this is the same old Washington, D.C. When I came out of Union Station, the bright March sun was pouring down on the gleaming capitol dome. The fresh shoots of grass were green underfoot. The familiar multitude of taxicabs, green, yellow, gray and blue were careening around the statue of Christopher Columbus like bright horses on a merry-go-round. Every thing seemed as usual.

A few hours of talking to Congressmen and Senators was to show me, however, that it wasn't the same old town—at least not quite. Something has been happening. The steadily rising pressure of the people, insistently demanding peace, to-

gether with the unrelenting drive of the socialist government of the Soviet Union for a settlement of U. S.-Soviet differences, have begun to make a dent.

★
I DON'T WANT to exaggerate the size nor the magnitude of that dent. The millennium hasn't arrived. A majority of this 83rd GOP-dominated Congress is consistently voting support of a pro-war foreign policy. And

WASHINGTON.

one Senator, Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) wanted to talk only about how "they are shooting down our planes." Kefauver was merely parroting the line of Eisenhower's State Department which resents every peace offer as a calculated attempt to hamper its own drive for war. Nevertheless, my one day of interviews on Capitol Hill convinced me that a fresh breeze is blowing, and that its currents carry the millions of small voices of the people who want peace.

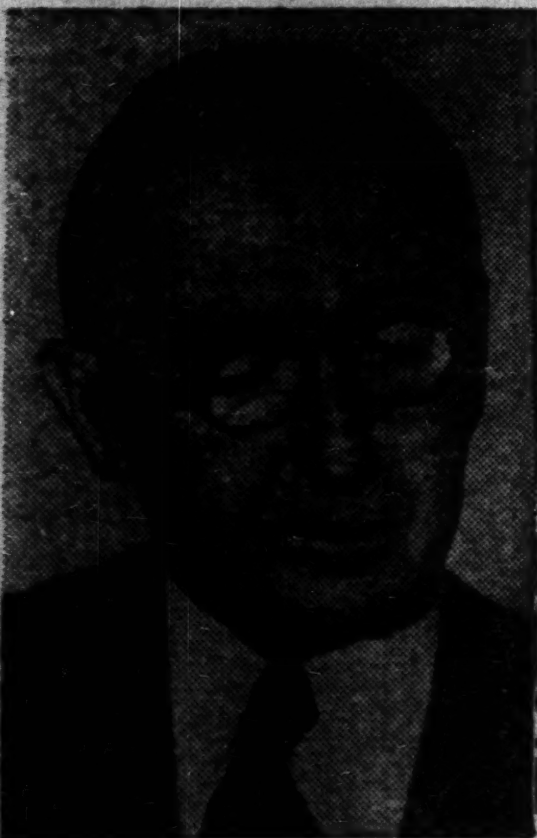
I came here to find out the reaction to the statement of Soviet Premier George M. Malenkov before the Supreme Soviet March 15:

"At the present time there is not one disputed or undecided question that cannot be decided by peaceful means on the basis of mutual understanding of interested countries. This is our attitude toward all states, among them the United States of America."

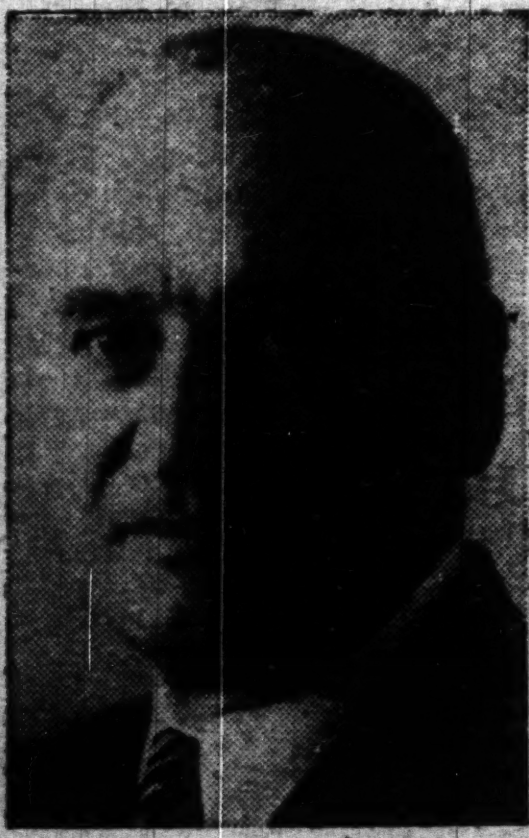
In Moscow, so the Associated Press reports, when he made this remark, the deputies rose to their feet and cheered. Well, how would Washington greet this statement?

★
MY FIRST CALL was on Sen. Walter George (D-Ga.) who

(Continued on Page 13)



SEN. WALTER F. GEORGE



SEN. WILLIAM LANGER

Strongest Power on Earth

... And It Needs Your Help to Spread Its Message

By JOSEPH NORTH

A WORKING-CLASS newspaper is the strongest power on earth. It has power even beyond the atom-bomb, for its strength is the truth and the truth, wielded by the masses of people, the millions, is invincible. It can use atomic energy to level mountains and build gardens out of deserts.

The other day the children of our nation were treated to the explosion of an A-bomb as they sat at the breakfast table. The instrument of death was given our folk with their Wheaties. The TV screen presented the explosion like MGM presents a

new production. We are to accept the monster of destruction as we take our morning coffee. Every newspaper in the country played the story big. Let the people and their children learn to live with death and war, accept destruction. That was the real purpose of the show, as wildly obscene as anything that has ever been forced upon our people. And after the production, 9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-BOOM, the children are to take their schoolbooks and run off to their classrooms and be happy. And every newspaper in the country saw this as fit fare for their fifty million daily readers.

Yet, and this must be asked and answered, why is it that more than 70 percent of our people vote against the Korean war, as the polls show, though 99 percent of the press endorses it. Every commercial newspaper in the country roars a blood-lust never heard before. And still the people oppose war.

What does this mean? It means that the lie, even the Big Lie, has short legs as the adage says. The lie can, for a time, delude and betray, but truth catches up with it. It catches up because a paper like this exists, a paper which accepts the historic responsibility of telling the truth. Though you cannot meas-

What Can We Lose?

An Editorial

NEW SOVIET LEADER, Georgi Malenkov, has again stated in the clearest terms that his government wants to negotiate peace with the United States.

Malenkov told 1,200 cheering delegates to the Supreme Soviet that there is no question whatever that cannot be negotiated peacefully between the U. S. A. and Moscow.

What is Washington's answer?

Hostility and abuse, thus far. 'This just doesn't make sense to millions of Americans who want the killing in Korea to stop, and who surely would cheer a drop in armaments taxes, draft, and an end of atomic war fears.

To justify their coldness to Malenkov's proposal for peace talks, the press says that it wants "deeds not words." But how can deeds be worked out if not jointly around the table? Is the Soviet Union supposed to make unilateral decisions regarding Germany, Korea, Austria, etc? It is only around the table that such decisions can be reached. But Washington won't sit down to talk.

The press also points solemnly to the recent plane incident in West Europe and off the coast of Siberia as proof that Moscow doesn't want peace. But perhaps these incidents prove the opposite, that is the Western powers that don't want peace. For example, Winston Churchill admitted that the British bomber shot down by Czech fighters had maybe "made a navigational error." And the U. S. Air Force plane was "studying the weather" off the coast of Siberia, thousands of miles from the coast of the United States!

No wonder West Europe thinks that somebody in the West is sending these planes purposely to be shot down in order to hinder peace talks!

But we Americans want peace. We should insist that Malenkov's reasonable offer be accepted. What can America lose if Eisenhower and Malenkov talk peace around the table?

ure the strength of a newspaper like this by its circulation—it is far stronger than figures—you know—you can multiply that strength by multiplying its readers: You can help the many millions who favor peace to find the way, through this paper, to win the peace. The people want peace but most are temporarily lost in the jungle of lies and do not know to reach their goal. Our readers can help them find that road by getting them to become readers of this newspaper.

When this paper sent me to Florida to write about the murder of those two great champions of Negro freedom, NAACP leaders Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, I did not know the state or how to get into the orange-grove country where the Klan reigned by terror. A Worker reader I encountered, quits by accident in Miami, volunteered to take me into Miami where many felt

the Klan would do its dirty work again. He did not fear, for he was an old-time reader of this newspaper, one of its staunch supporters. Everywhere I have gone for this newspaper I have run into men and women who would dare anything to get the truth out.

To these men and women I say the paper needs your help today, needs it more today than ever before to fight the cause to which you are devoted—peace, freedom, abundance. You have faced many dangers and undertaken many duties for your country's welfare: none are greater than to multiply the numbers of readers of The Worker. This is the time to do it, now during its campaign for new readers. Now, when the warmongers are, more desperately than ever, trying to spread the war into World War III.

Behind Fiscal 'Crisis' Is Big Double-Cross

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY.

BEHIND the New York City fiscal "crisis" is a story of the biggest doublecross ever put over on the 8,000,000 citizens of the world's largest metropolis. Gov. Dewey has rejected the city's bid for \$80,000,000 in aid and the whole \$127,000,000 financial program which

Mayor Impellitteri and the Board of Estimate sought from the legislature. Instead he is demanding a transit authority which would boost the fare from five to 15 cents almost immediately, rob \$30,000,000 annually in workers' payroll taxes, relieve real estate interests by imposing \$50,000,000 in additional levies on consumers and a program to curtail transit services and cut municipal jobs.

The so-called fiscal "crisis" is as much the fault and responsibility of the Impellitteri administration as it is the governor's.

DESPITE all the hubub and headline smokescreens, it must be remembered that New York City Democrats, members of the Board of Estimate, the President of the City Council, and Mayor Impellitteri himself, helped outline the conspiracy and even initiated the Dewey tax gouge. The Republicans are merely spearheading a drive which the Democrats themselves opened last year.

It was Comptroller Lazarus Joseph who first proposed a transit authority to "study" the entire transit problem. It was Mayor Impellitteri who insisted on an authority last winter which would "maintain the 10-cent fare" although he knew only too well this was impossible under such a bondholders' setup.

From Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner, Jr., came the idea of a payroll tax. And Rudolph Halley, Council President, demanded "drastic economies" in city services and civil service employment.

ALL OF THESE MEN are candidates for mayor. How deeply involved in the bi-partisan conspiracy they were is difficult to tell, but there is no doubt that Impellitteri personally helped to hatch the Frankenstein tax monster now a legislative fiat. The tax victims should remember that the entire City Hall cabinet—from mayor down—greased the rails for the Dewey big business express.

The Board of Estimate last Wednesday turned down the transit authority plan and admitted that it would force a fare increase "which might well reach 25 cents or more." The real fare under such a "self-sustaining fare" would probably be closer to 40 cents, as the Herald Tribune now admits.

THE BOARD'S apparent "rejection" of the Dewey authority demand does not end the fare rise threat. As a matter of fact, the Board's counter-proposal virtually makes certain an increase in bus and subway rides beginning next July 1 to at least 13½ cents, as a starter. With its alibi that the state's refusal to grant it aid and its curb on issuance of city budget notes forces it to dip into other expense budget revenues to meet the anticipated \$50,000,000 fiscal deficit next year, the Board of Estimate has already prepared for the fare hike.

To "avoid" an authority transit gouge of 17 to 40 cents for a one-way ride, the city is proposing a \$50,000,000 "saving" in bus, subway and elevated lines. This program, already being worked out by the Board of Transportation,

Add It Up, Brother; It's Going to Hurt!

ALBANY.

What does the Dewey-Impellitteri squeeze play mean for your pocketbook, your health, your bread and butter?

Here's the picture:

- A 15 cent fare immediately after July 1, maybe a 17½ cent one-way ride. A transit authority will mean 22 cents a fare at once and a 40 cent fare by 1955;
- Payless days for city workers.
- 3200 to 5000 transit jobs eliminated almost immediately.
- More than 19,000 civil service workers fired.
- \$30,000,000 in payroll taxes from your salary.
- A frozen, 42-hour and 44-hour work week instead of the promised 40-hour week after July 1.
- Below-union wage scales for city employees.
- No city salary increases and possible reductions.
- Crippled health, hospital and sanitation services.
- Reduced transit lines with possibly six north and south bus routes in Manhattan eliminated, after rush-hour subway service curtailed, very limited Sunday subway runs, and increased hazards in speed-ups of minimum transit personnel and failure to service and repair faulty equipment on the subway system.
- A starvation allotment for relief clients, almost complete denial

would certainly eliminate about 3,200 to 5,000 jobs on the transit system.

BUT THE "economy" program goes beyond the transit lines; it hits every single department in the vast municipal army of over 190,000 employees; it virtually slashes 10 percent of the jobs in civil service, freezes every low wage in the city government, bars all future increases, imperils the mandatory wage boosts required by law, cripples health, welfare, hospital, sanitation and fire protection services—and creates the immediate nightmare of payless weeks for the more than 190,000 civil service employees.

The Dewey-Impellitteri fiscal squeeze on New York City threatens to slash relief allotments by more than \$5 a week and cut more than \$11,000,000 from the entire welfare program—a move that would shut the door to needy applicants.

While rejecting the \$80,000,000 payroll tax of half of one percent, to be "shared" equally by employer and worker, the Board of Estimate is proposing to make up that money by a series of anti-labor moves.

ONE of these steps would make permanent the 42-hour week for 55,000 employees who were scheduled to go on a 40-hour work week on July 1. Another maneuver would be to deny the standard wage scale enjoyed by union workers for city laborers and skilled mechanical, maintenance and structural workers.

This is the "future" for New York City's millions — unless a mighty movement of labor, civil service employees, consumers and straphangers unite quickly to demand that the whole kit and ca-

von of welfare to new applicants, rejection of indigent TB and ailing victims in city hospitals

- A once-in-two-days garbage pickup.
- A penny a tax on a glass of beer, \$5 a month for overnight parking, a parking meter tax, a levy on movie admissions, and a two-cent increase in the ferry toll.

HAS THE CITY got the money? Can it get it? The answer is yes—if it stops playing politics and comes out fighting for the people with a program that would:

- Increase the assessments on commercial and industrial valuations while it would take five years to realize the full income of these under-assessed trust and big business properties, the city could begin now to collect annually upwards of \$60,000,000 from such a realistic assessment — enough to wipe out the anticipated transit deficit.
- Upward revision by the state of the Moore formula for equitable return of state collected taxes from New York City. The formula now calls for returning to the city \$6.75 per person; it should be raised to \$12. This would bring in another \$40,000,000.
- A tax on stock transfers to add another \$20,000,000.
- An increase in the state inheritance tax and state corporation tax which would yield an estimated \$14 to \$40 million.

boodle of parasitic barons who are crushing the people in a stranglehold of taxes, be forced to shell out some of their super-profits to maintain the fare, increase municipal salaries, extend vital services and remove the threat of another \$35,000,000 gouge in parking, beer, movie and ferry rate taxes.

POINT of ORDER!

QUESTION

By Alan Max

It's the same old story all over again: what was Siberia doing so close to a U.S. plane?

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Win 7-Week Rail Strike

• UMW Raps Eisenhower on T-H

A SEVEN-WEEK STRIKE that tied up the Chicago Great Western Railroad ended in victory with a settlement of issues with the unions of switchmen and yardmasters. Previously the company settled with the other four unions affected. The walkout was caused by a backlog of hundreds of unsettled grievances. Headlining the news as "Freedom to Strike Brings Big Victory for Six Rail Unions," "Labor," organ of Standard Railroad Labor Organizations says: in an obvious slap at Truman:

"Leaders of the organizations hailed the final outcome as a dramatic demonstration of what can be accomplished when the railroad unions have the freedom to strike, without fear of government seizure and injunctions such as were invoked by the administration in recent years."

The Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen, AFL, beat off successfully a raid of the CIO's railroad union among employees of the Washington terminal by a vote of 729 to 494. . . . This followed a defeat of the CIO union in the Northern Pacific Terminal in Portland, Ore.

THE United Mine Workers of America charged in an editorial in its journal that President Eisenhower "surrendered" to Sen. Taft on the Taft-Hartley Law. . . . President Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, rapped Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin for yielding to the textile manufacturers who are pressing for nullification of former Secretary Maurice Tobin's hike of the minimum wage. . . . Eisenhower is apparently having a hard time finding Republican labor leaders to serve as labor representatives on an assortment of "advisory" outfits. But he found one, President David B. Robertson of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, for the advisory committee on National Security. . . . "We will have to fight with might and main to keep them from taking things away from

us," said president David J. McDonald in his inaugural address in Pittsburgh.

A sitdown strike (unauthorized) of 500 workers of the Forstmann - Hoffman (Passaic) weaving department against an effort by the company to force operation of six looms per worker in place of four, shut down almost the entire plant of 4,000 workers. The weavers are backed fully by the membership of Local 656, Textile Workers, CIO, of which they are members. The workers punch in but do no work. . . . The CIO union in New Bedford, Mass., beat off a raid on its cotton locals by the UTW-AFL by the overwhelming majority of 3,651 to 664. Negotiations were renewed on a cotton pact.

THE United Rubber Workers mapped wage demands at a Wage Policy Conference of its locals. . . . Harry Deason, a Negro committeeman, was reinstated by management of Chrysler-DeSoto when faced with a strike threat. . . . Pickets in the lockout of Marathon Electric Co., Wausau, Wisc., marked a year of their struggle. They belong to the UE. . . . Some 4,500 UAW-CIO members at General Electric's jet engine plant in Evendale, O., joined 1,200 striking members of International Association of Machinists at the plant causing its shutdown.

The Supreme Court in a seven to two decision took another sock at unions holding that States have a right to bar peaceful picketing if the objectives of the strike are not in accord with the "right to work" anti-labor statutes in operation in many states. . . . The Southwestern Co. of Chicago came up with the brilliant idea of trying to use the McCarran-Walter immigration law to prevent a collective bargaining election sought by the AFL chemical union among its employees, on the ground that the workers are "enemy aliens"—born in Estonia. The NLRB didn't go for that one.

EISENHOWER HOUSING CHIEF IS HOUSING FOE

Cole Fought Federal Housing During His Eight Years in Congress

WASHINGTON

PROTESTS continued to mount last week against President Eisenhower's appointment of Albert M. Cole as administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Cole, former Kansas Republican Congressman, one of the bitterest foes during his eight years in Congress of the federal housing program, was defeated for reelection last year. His defeat was accredited to the fact that he consistently voted against public housing.

Cole's appointment to the \$17,500 top housing post caused Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to ask if the Eisenhower Administration plans to eliminate public housing which, he said, has given substantial benefits to Negroes.

Mitchell recalled that Cole, in a 1949 House speech, referred to public housing as something "thought up in the Kremlin."

JAMES C. THIMMES, chairman of the national CIO Housing

Committee, urged all CIO councils to launch a campaign opposing confirmation of Cole's appointment.

"The ugly attacks made by Cole on federal housing policies are completely without merit or justification and indicate his utter irresponsibility in these questions," said Anthony W. Smith, CIO assistant director of councils, in a letter supporting Thimmes' proposal.

Smith said it would be "absurd and harmful in the extreme to have this man installed as head of the administration he has done everything he could to destroy."

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D-Minn) said Cole's nomination was "like putting a fox in charge of the chicken coop." He asked Eisenhower withdraw the nomination at once.

Objections to Cole's appointment also came from Americans for Democratic Action and the American Council on Human Rights.

Questioned at a hearing of the

Senate Banking Committee, Cole freely admitted his opposition to federal housing legislation. He said he had "no apology" to offer. But he was fighting then to get approval of his nomination.

He promised to administer the housing laws "fairly and honestly," but added he "definitely" had not changed personal opinion on public housing. When he pledged support to a "vigorous housing program" with special emphasis on aid to low-income groups, and with slum clearance "my No. 1 project," Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala) read parts of a speech Cole made against government housing in 1949.

AT THAT TIME, Sparkman pointed out, Cole attacked provisions of the housing act for slum clearance, research, farm housing and public housing.

Cole offered the weak alibi that he was then a "minority member of Congress" and that things had not later turned out as badly as he claimed they would if the housing bill became law.



Recalls American Labor Delegation Meeting with Stalin in 1927

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

"YOU'D think from the way the text reads now, that someone just thought up those questions on purpose to give Stalin a chance to tell us what he wanted to tell us," said Robert W. Dunn, smiling delightedly as he carefully turned the yellowing pages before him.

"But it wasn't that way at all. It's just the solid way he went about answering them, like a man determined to explain things clearly no matter what our level of intelligence."

The book before him was the text of Stalin's interview with the first American labor delegation—an unofficial delegation, accompanied by a group of professors, economists and other experts, who studied labor and economic conditions in the Soviet Union in 1927.

THE QUESTIONS, he said, were those being raised in America, "many of us not having resolved them in our own minds."

"This was the period when western and mid-western senators such as Borah, LaFollette, Norris, Wheeler and Thomas were calling for recognition of the Soviet Union," said Dunn. "You found that same fervent midwestern progressive attitude in a lot of union men who'd been in contact with them."

The Soviet workers' republic was not quite a decade old. Lenin had died less than four years earlier. In the less hostile, more refined journals like *The Nation*, it still was alluded to as "the Russian experiment." Coolidge was in the White House.

MOSCOW was the delegation's last stop, and the interview with Stalin their last in weeks of interviews, trips to factories and mines, travels of thousands of miles including the Caucasus, the Urals, Leningrad and farms of the Ukraine, and days of roaming about talking to workers.

"We were a strange collection," Dunn laughed. He recalled how John Brophy, Irish and an ardent Catholic, was up at daybreak the first morning in Moscow looking for a church. "John was open-minded. He sat on a park bench and asked peo-



ON MAY DAY, 1920, little Vera Kondakova, a first grade pupil, mounted the rostrum in Moscow's Red Square and presented the Soviet leader with a bouquet of flowers, then kissed and embraced him.

ple about churches, then picked one out. When he found out religion was going on as usual he felt Russia wasn't so bad. He was untiring in his visits to plants, and impressed with the unions at the mines he visited, and at their working conditions."

There was James W. Fitzpatrick, president of the Actors and Artists of America, who was given a banquet by the actors' union there, written up in their union paper as an Irish Catholic labor leader "and so wine and dined in Moscow that he couldn't get to all the interviews."

TWO of the hardest diggers after facts were Paul Douglas now a U. S. Senator, then professor of industrial relations at the University of Chicago, and Frank Palmer, labor editor and member of the Intl. Typographical Union.

"Stuart Chase was the more leisurely kind, seeking for the

large view—maybe that was the Marxist influence around him," grinned Dunn. "He liked to walk alone along the bank of the Neva, and watch the people on the roller coaster at the Park of Culture and Rest."

But despite his being a demon for work, Douglas rose to emotional heights. At one banquet he was so moved he began reciting poetry—how Russians were rising like lions in their might. It's hard to imagine it of this present leader of the cold war. "But no one became as Russian as Rexford Guy Tugwell. I can see him now, a big, handsome man, wearing the Russian blouse he acquired, cutting quite a swath."

The acting chairman was the late James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Maurer was as well known as any Socialist in America, except for Gene Debs, according to Dunn, whose father had served in the Penn-

sylvania Legislature with Maurer.

THE DELEGATES, through their hosts, the Soviet trade unions, "got to see almost anyone," said Dunn.

That they had to wait to see Stalin did not mean much to them in their eyes he was only emerging then as a world-renowned figure. And they had seen the President, the late Kalinin. Their own delegation was allowed to roam at will.

"Americanski delegatski" were the magic words, at the sound of which everyone opened up their hearts and records.

"No wonder our delegates felt that they were received as they had never been received before. Well, it happened that, most of us were anxious to present facts as we saw them. And, we did help change the attitude at home," he said, recalling the Madison Square Garden where, according to the New York World headline of Oct. 24, 1927, "6000 at Garden Urge Recognition of Soviet by U. S."

It was there that Douglas was quoted as saying, "Whatever your views upon the Workers Party in the U. S., the Russian revolution must be saved. It would be treason to humanity to allow it to go down."

ANTICIPATING the Stalin interview, Jerome Davis, then a professor at Yale University, along with Dunn and Dunn's wife had gathered questions from the delegates. Anyone was free to throw one in the hopper, and Davis put them in order and submitted them in advance, as required.

On the morning of Sept. 9 we were told we could see the secretary of the Communist Party that day.

The interview was held in Party headquarters, which were outside the Kremlin walls. It was a big building in a narrow street. You crossed Red Square, and it lay somewhere between the Kremlin and the Bolshoi theatre.

"Stalin was not there when we were shown into the big, long room," said Dunn.

SOON STALIN entered with one interpreter. They sat around a long green table. "He was so calm and reasoned," said Dunn,



ROBERT W. DUNN at the time of the 1927 delegation to the Soviet Union.

"so deliberate and logical, that you would have thought he had sat up a couple of nights preparing. He had no notes with him, through, apparently—just the questions we'd submitted the day before."

The interview lasted in all about five hours. At one point Stalin said he thought his interpreter was tired, and would someone lend a hand. An American translator took over for a time, Stalin's interpreter following the translation closely, however.

Stalin then proposed tea, and glasses of tea and sandwiches were served to the hungry delegates, while he stirred his tea but abstained from eating.

"It was when Stalin, taking us by surprise, asked if he might be permitted to question us, that his expression became one of good-natured amusement, as he watched us squirming slightly," said Dunn.

"We must have sounded pretty silly in some of our answers."

ALTHOUGH Dunn had been in the Soviet Union in 1923, and has managed to get in to hear Lenin at one of his last public addresses, he had never met Stalin. At one point, after Dunn spoke, Stalin paraphrased a delegate's jibe at "certain leaders of the labor movement in America" who "strive to restrict the trade union movement." Then Stalin added drily, "... If I have offended anybody I hope you will forgive me." Amid laughter, Dunn said: "I am not offended in the least."

(Continued on Page 12)

World of Labor

McCarthyism Haunts The Labor Movement

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE LABOR MOVEMENT is now becoming really alarmed over the new and far more sweeping stage of the thought-control drive ushered in by the new administration and Congress. The alarm is spreading into the top official circles of the labor movement.

This is a significant development, a beginning of a trend that is bound to advance more rapidly in the coming months because it flows from the economic and political conditions in the country.

Until quite recently only an occasional labor leader, other than those on the left, protested witch-hunts. Few took seriously the warning that "today it is Communists, tomorrow it may be you." But this doesn't seem so far-fetched any more, even to those who have themselves been notorious red-baiters. Let us cite a few examples:

The March 6 AFL News-Reporter, the Federation's official organ, ran a cartoon on its editorial page showing Dulles driving a car marked "State Department" with Jenner, McCarthy and Velde, the three most prominent and vicious "investigators," as back-seat drivers. The title of the cartoon is "The Voice of America?"

This is an implied crack at the State Department for presumably letting the three influence its "Voice." This, of course, is a naive lack of appreciation of Mr. Dulles as a McCarthyite in his own right.

THE SAME ISSUE of the AFL organ runs a long

piece denouncing the attempt of Detroit newspapers to red-bait Detroit teachers on the basis of some of the yarns Bella V. Dodd dished up before the Senate Internal Security Committee. The Detroit teachers are in the AFL and have maintained quite a "respectable" life within the Federation.

The AFL found nothing wrong with stoolpigeon Dodd when she was used against the New York progressive-led teachers. But now it is a different story.

The March 9 CIO News gives prominence to a speech of James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, before Hopkins University. Readers of this paper needn't be told that for about 15 years Carey has lived on redbaiting. But the pressure of events is such that even Carey must speak against the witchhunters. Swinging out against McCarthy, Jenner and Velde for trying to "straitjacket the American mind," Carey said:

"Where are our academic leaders, the people most concerned in this insidious drive to undermine the educational pillars of our democratic structure?"

"I have missed the strong wrathful voices rising from the academic world to join with the protests of religious, labor and political leaders."

"I cannot believe they are in retreat, that they have already been terrorized, that they are willing to let others wage the brunt of their battle for them."

"I am sure that these leaders will soon come forth from American education. They must come forth to challenge this threat to their democratic heritage, to one of the foundations of the free world."

Carey demands "not simply a new liberalism of thought, but a militant liberalism of thought joined to action."

CAREY is a little too harsh on people of the academic world, considering the fact that many of them are being victimized now for having spoken out against Smith and McCarran Act persecution and against McCarthyism, when labor leaders like Carey were silent,

or even lent a hand to the "investigators."

The advice on joining thought and action is very good. It could have been shown with more than two votes cast against an appropriation of \$100,000 for Velde's committee, although there are supposed to be many Congressmen who follow CIO-AFL wishes.

But I am sure many will welcome Carey's belated recognition that "virtually all of the investigations of alleged Communism are conducted by men who are not simply anti-Communist. They are anti-liberal, anti-labor, pro-reaction," Carey adds:

"The menace lies in the fact that the mental set of professional anti-Communist is essentially one that would eventually suppress all dissent, all free inquiry."

THE CIO NEWS, too, comments on McCarthy's "investigation" of the Voice of America with a story headed, "Who Runs the State Department? McCarthy Has Dulles Running for Cover." This corresponds to the AFL's position.

The weekly organ of the railroad unions, Labor, for March 7 runs an editorial titled, "Too many snoopers are 'listening in.'" It is on a story in the Wall Street Journal about a gadget called "Minifon," small enough to put in a pocket, but effective enough to record a conversation. In one case the gadget was hidden in an American flag to pick up what transpired in a meeting. The editorial says the instrument can be fixed out a window or wall of a house to pick up information.

"When even the American flag is desecrated by a 'listening in' device, it's time to do some serious thinking," says Labor. "There is something rotten about this fast-growing kind of snooping."

The above three papers speak for the three major conservative-led groups, or almost all of American organized labor. It should be quite apparent that the base for a struggle on the civil liberties front is being considerably

More Bids for US-Soviet Peace Talks

Malenkov Re-States Stalin Policy, But State Department Is Frigid

PREMIER GEORGI MALENKOV last week again called world attention to the Stalinist Open-Door-To-Peace Policy and specifically invited the United States Government to come in. But official Eisenhower Administration reaction followed the Truman pattern of fridity, thereby posing a certain question to the American people.

Malenkov's second initiative in opening the door to peaceful negotiation (his first was included in his funeral oration, March 9, at the bier of Premier Joseph Stalin) came on March 15. Addressing the 1,339 members of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament), Malenkov said:

"The Soviet policy of peace is based on respect for the rights of peoples of other countries, big and small; on observance of established international norms; So-

viet foreign policy is based on strict and unflinching observance of all treaties concluded by the Soviet Union with other states.

"At the present time there is not one disputed or undecided question that cannot be decided by peaceful means on the basis of the mutual understanding of interested countries. This is our attitude toward all states, among them the United States of America."

MALENKOV'S RE-STATEMENT of this basic Stalin principle brought a three-minute standing ovation from the members of the highest authority in the Soviet Union. Foreign diplomats, including the U. S. charge d'affaires Jacob Beam, rose with the legislators. New York Times Correspondent Harrison Salisbury cabled that a "number of experienced diplomats" believed Malenkov "was bidding for a new effort at settling

the difficulties with the United States." (3-17). Subsequent developments left little room for doubt that such is the case.

• Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on March 17 editorialized that "all questions can be discussed peacefully, including relations with the United States."

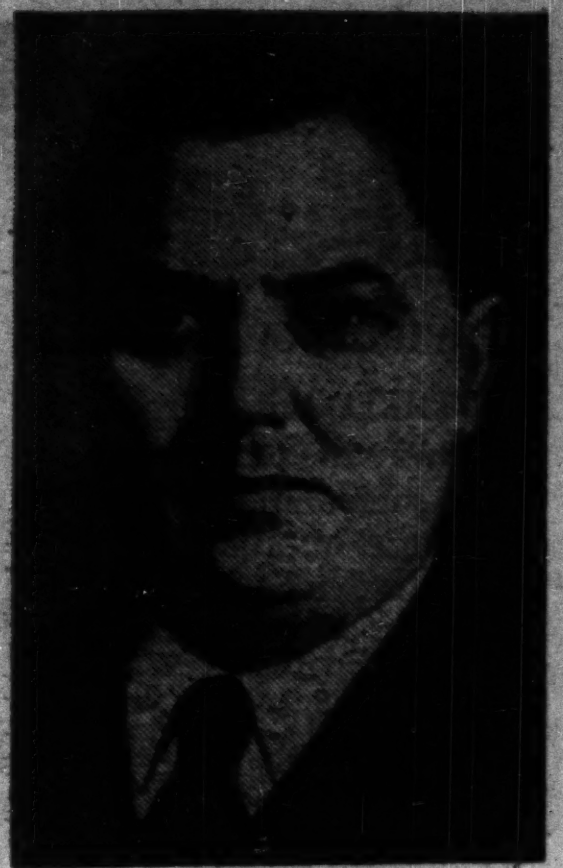
• A. A. Arutunian, chief Soviet delegate to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe declared in Geneva on March 16 that the Soviet Union is ready to carry out a "policy of businesslike cooperation with all countries on a basis of mutual advantage. . . There are no questions between the Soviet Union and the United States or between the Soviet Union and France or Great Britain which could not be solved on the basis of equality

and mutual advantage. This is particularly true of trade relations."

• The World Peace Council, meeting in Vienna, on March 17 asked the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and People's China to sign a peace pact, asserting that "all questions at issue can be settled through negotiations by this pact."

Despite all these manifestations of a desire by the world peace camp, led by the Soviet Union, for the peaceful negotiation of differences, the Eisenhower-Dulles Administration adopted a negative attitude. "Prove it to us," was in effect the reply of State Department press officer Lincoln White. Which posed this question for the American people:

Since these several bids for peaceful settlement of questions



GEORGI MALENKOV

have demonstrated the Soviet Union's willingness to negotiate, isn't it about time for the national administration in Washington to display some initiative in search for peace?

Czechs, Slovaks Mourn Gottwald, Vow to Continue Peace Policies

THE VAST THRONGS which stood last Thursday in all the villages and cities of Czechoslovakia, eyes wet and heads bowed, to say a last farewell to President Klement Gottwald were not alone: In the Soviet Union, where Gottwald had gone only a few days before to pay parting tribute to Joseph Stalin, contracting there the attack of pleurisy and pneumonia that struck him down on March 14, the people observed Thursday as a day of mourning.

So also in China, Poland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Viet Nam, the peoples felt the loss of another great representative of the new society. And wherever there was an understanding and appreciation of the new-type people's leader, who unselfishly dedicates his life to the cause of the working class, there tributes were paid to the peasant-born former carpenter whose 57 years were given to securing the freedom and happiness of the Czechs and Slovaks.



KLEMENT GOTTWALD

BUT among the exploiters and butchers of the world's property-less billions, there were no tears, but crafty smiles.

Next to their hatred and fear of the great Stalin, they hated Klement Gottwald. Three times he and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia which he led had beaten them, and even in his death the living monument built by his life's work mocked and defied them. In their vengeful impotence, they heaped calumny upon him and plotted afresh to destroy his handiwork.

THE THREE VICTORIES of Gottwald began after Munich, when the exploiters and butchers gloating over their delivery of Czechoslovakia to Hitler, over their hopes of smashing all internal resistance to whatever postwar system of exploitation they might install. In Britain, they groomed Eduard Benes along with an army

of spies and agents. But they reckoned without Soviet armies, and without Gottwald. The Soviet armies liberated Czechoslovakia from the Hitlerite yoke. Gottwald, who had been a prime mover of the Czechoslovak underground, insisted on a post-liberation government representative of the backbone of the underground, that is, the working class. It was Gottwald who won this fight, launched a program of nationalization and popular democracy.

The second victory was more than a victory: it threw the world of exploiters into panic. This was the greatest development of February, 1948. Again the exploiters had set the stage for capturing Czechoslovakia. The resignations of rightist ministers were timed

and planned to provoke disorder, and to confront President Benes with a situation in which he would install a new government—minus the Communists. But again Gottwald intervened. As premier and general secretary of the Communist Party, he appealed to the working class to unite and save the country. The working class responded. Mighty peaceful demonstrations confounded the rightist conspirators. Benes accepted the resignations, approved Gottwald's proposals.

The third victory was the recent discovery, exposure and liquidation of the Slansky conspiracy to destroy the Czechoslovak state from within. Gottwald had been singled out as a target of the conspirators, who confessed to activities in the service of the U. S. State Department and British Foreign Office. But again the conspirators were foiled.

KLEMENT GOTTWALD'S life-work, moreover, was the lasting monument which cheated the conspirators even as the great Czechoslovak patriot was laid to rest for eternity. It was there in the system of People's Democracy, a new state form of rule by the working class which has demonstrated its vitality and power for approximately 600 million people. It was there in the continuous expansion of Czechoslovakia's industrial output, at an annual average rate of increase of 16 percent—a rate of increase governed by the socialist law of the maximum satisfaction of the needs of society. It was there in the inseparable unity of the Czechs and the Slovaks, former enemies but now united according to the Stalin principles of solving the national question. It was there in the happiness and confidence of the 13 millions of Czechs and Slovaks—a happiness and confidence born of assurance in the competence of their government.

Urge Americans Press for Eisenhower-Malenkov Meet

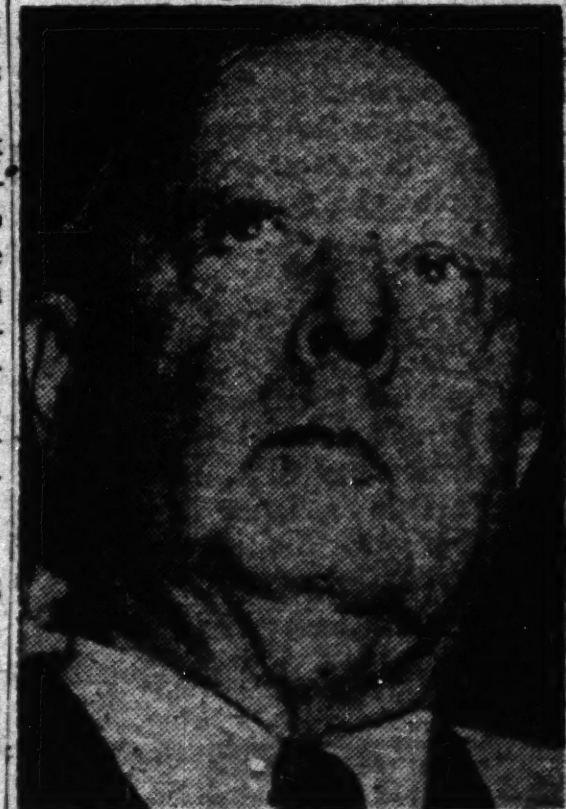
CHICAGO

AMERICANS of all political, religious and social beliefs were urged last week to write and wire President Eisenhower to speed arrangements for a meeting with Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov.

Seventy-six delegates at a national policy meeting of the American Peace Crusade assembled here March 14 and 15 and called for a nationwide campaign for such a U. S.-Soviet meeting in order to help bring peace in Korea and settle other world questions.

THE CONFERENCE also adopted a program including these activities:

• A national campaign directed to the Congress of the United



ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

States for a cease-fire in Korea now;

• Local and state peace committees to seek adoption of peace legislation in the various local and state legislative bodies;

• A meeting between President Eisenhower and Premier Malenkov;

• Delegations from all over the country to visit the United Nations urging the UN to remain in session until agreement can be reached on ending the war in Korea.

WELCOMED by Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, former Secretary of the Virgin Islands and Honorary Co-Chairman of the Illinois Peace Assembly, the delegates heard a comprehensive report from the National Co-Directors of the American Peace Crusade, Mr. Thomas Richardson of New York, and Dr. Willard Uphaus of New Haven, Connecticut. The report made clear the new possibilities that exist for increasing and creating support for peace activity. Ever-increasing evidence of the peace aspirations of people at home and abroad were presented by all speakers, giving strong support to the report's statement that

"we are not alone in wishing and seeking for our people and our nation a future of peace among nations and friendship between all people."

In the opinion of the participants, four main issues will be dealt with in the days, weeks and months ahead: First and foremost among these tasks is the need to bring an end to the war in Korea. Second is to win the settlement of differences between nations through negotiations. Third is to arouse the American people against spreading the war in Asia. And fourth is to carry forward the age-old fight for world disarmament and the banning of weapons of mass destruction.

THE MEETING reached a new pitch when Co-director and religious educator Willard Uphaus commented on the significance of the inclusion of Paul Robeson as one of the distinguished spokesmen for peace from many nations to receive a Stalin Peace Prize.

"The awarding of this prize to Paul Robeson," stated Dr. Uphaus, "recognizes that he symbolizes, perhaps more than any other American, the aspirations of all people in the world for peace. We take pride in this award because it also symbolizes the service of the American people to the cause of peace."

The delegates also participated in a moving and dramatic presentation of gifts from peacemakers in Europe and Asia to demonstrate their friendship for the American people. These gifts were presented to Mr. Richardson and Dr. Uphaus by delegates to the recent world peace conference in Peking and Vienna; Mrs. Minnie R. Carter of San Francisco, churchwoman and co-chairman of the U. S. delegation at the Peoples Congress for Peace in Vienna, December, 1952; Mr. Lewis Suzuki, N. Y. artist and leader in Japanese-American organizations; and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Willcox, engineer and artist from New York.

Stalin Memorial Thurs. To Stress World Peace

"World Peace—U. S.-USSR cooperation" will be the theme of a memorial meeting for Joseph Stalin to be held at Rockland Palace, Eighth Ave. and 155 St. on March 26 at 7:30 p.m. It is sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Speakers will be W. E. B. DuBois, Rockwell Kent, Paul Robeson, Jessica Smith, Leon Straus and Albert E. Kahn.

A symphony orchestra will be the feature of an unusual musical program.

U. S. WARY ON MOSCOW PEACE TALK

—Headline in New York Post, March 16, 1953.

"Everything is ready. I am only afraid that some twine will turn up with a plan for negotiations at the last minute."

—Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden, Aug. 22, 1939.

Since Eisenhower Took Over

A report on recent trends in Labor

By George Morris

Coming in The Worker

Part I—April 5

Part II—April 12

Readers wishing extra copies should place their orders early.

True America is in these letters. Their message is 'Peace!'

By PAT RICHARDS

ARGO, ILL.

AN ARGO, ILLINOIS mother says that the real Voice of America is registered in her own crammed letter file, and that its message is one word: "Peace!"

To prove her claim, Mrs. Florence Cowgeil, whose grief and anger over a Korean tragedy in her family inspired a "Save Our Sons" movement one year ago, has made public excerpts from hundreds of letters sent her by parents of American soldiers. The letters hail from every big city and from the obscurest villages in the U. S. Written on expensive paper, or scratched on postcards, the sentiment they convey is the same: "End the war. Bring our boys home!"

In releasing quotes from her mail to the press, Mrs. Cowgeil explained that she was withholding full names of the senders "because that beautiful word 'Peace' has become suspect in many parts of our country, and those who speak for it are often intimidated by their so-called 'public servants.'"

The first letter cited by the Argo woman who is national co-chairman of the "Save Our Sons" committee illustrates her charge. It is from a mother in southern Illinois:

"Our son is a POW. I am worn out and haven't had a full night's sleep in a year and a half. The food sticks in my throat. I wrote to Senator Paul Douglas, and he answered that I was playing into the hands of the Communists by circulating your petition (for a cease-fire now—F. C.). I am afraid we have not much faith left that Ike will do something to end this war. I trust he knows why he was elected."—Mrs. M. C.

MRS. D. E. of Sutherland, Iowa, writes: "How a mother's heart is breaking to see her son being sent over there, and for what reason we and our sons don't know. We mothers must do all we can to bring this terrible thing to an end. Our son is in Korea. All they long for is the day they may sail back and forget everything they have seen and heard during their stay in Korea."

From a small town in Colorado, a couple declare: "You are doing a fine and splendid work for the peace movement. May you be sustained and strengthened. The greatest movement in the whole world is the Peace movement. It is God's movement for a New Heaven and a New Earth!"

"I am writing you in regard to the cease-fire to Save Our Sons article published in the Des Moines Sunday Register," states a letter from a farm community in Iowa. "We too have a son in Korea, and how we have hoped and prayed along with millions and others for something that would stop this unnecessary shooting. May God help you."

On engraved stationery from

Delavan, Wis.: "I have just read about your committee in the Chicago Daily News. Anything I can do to stop this slaughter I will do willingly and I know many more mothers who are waiting for someone to tell them how they can help."

FROM HOLLAND, Kentucky. A mother writes: "I am in accord with you to save our sons from this ruthless war. I have a boy over there that's been wounded and they have got him back on the front again. Blessings on your assembly to save our sons. May the Lord be with you in your effort."

"Our son was wounded by shrapnel aboard a destroyer," write parents from Maumee, Ohio. "We are 100 percent in harmony with anything that will end this terrible war."

When Mrs. Cowgeil invited parents to join her in a visit to President Eisenhower to plead for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and present him with thousands of signatures to a scroll voicing this request, letters poured in from all parts of the country.

A Delphos, Ohio couple wrote: "We will not be able to come with you, but will be praying for you. We have a son in Korea. He has been wounded twice. We want him home. He is in the Marines."

From Daylight, Tennessee came a postcard with the Ten Commandments printed on the back, and the sixth circled: "Thou Shalt Not Kill." Beneath it the sender wrote: "Remind Ike of this."

Mrs. R. P. of Chicago wrote: "I wish I might accompany you on your trip to Washington but I am forced to work to support my family until my husband returns from the armed forces. I admire your determination."

Parents from Clarendon Hills, Ill., sent a note: "Sorry we can't join you. We expect our son at Great Lakes Naval Hospital. He was wounded in Korea. We thank you for your work."

A MESSAGE from Tennessee

read: "I am one woman working alone in the upstairs room of a farm house. My prayers are with you. War is the chief grievance of the earth today."

A group calling itself the "World Fellowship Club" in a small New Hampshire town wrote: "We are heartily in accord with what you are doing. Our signed scroll is enclosed."

The letters describe the havoc and sorrow which the Korean war has brought to whole families.

"My only son is in the army hospital suffering from a complete nervous breakdown and my daughter is with her Marine husband, far away from all friends and relatives," writes a mother from Paullina, Iowa. "We certainly have not brought children into this world for the purpose for which they are being used."

Mrs. J. W. of Kansas City, Mo., says: "My husband is in Korea, and has been wounded three times in six months. My husband has only seen his son once and that was when he was three weeks old. All mothers and wives want their boys home safe."

Similar is the grief of **Mrs. S. of Macomb, Ill.:** "I read about your group in the paper. I am the mother of a soldier in Korea."



My husband and I are both ready to do anything we can to give you a boost. Our son has a wife and little year old soon and they expect another baby soon. He is beside himself with worry. Why should he and all the other boys like him give up all they hold dear for such trash as we have in our high government. Let me hear from you."

A WOMAN WHO signs her letter, "Mrs. P. H., A Worried Mother, Chicago," says: "I am a mother who has two sons in service, one in Korea. I want to help you."

From a minister in Des Moines, Iowa: "I pray that your group will be heard in an earnest, reverent, humble attitude by the President of our great United States."

From a Tacoma, Washington, attorney: "I have been impressed with this movement."

From Coeur d'Alene, Idaho: "I received your petition in a roundabout way, and filled it out. Keep up the good work. We will help all we can."

From Mr. C. B. Los Angeles, Calif.: "While I am not directly connected through my family with the Korean war, I still realize we are all affected by it. We must not leave a stone unturned to stop this war."

From the editor of a St. Louis, Missouri, newspaper: "You are doing a fine job. I shall carry your material."

From Verndal, Minnesota: Enclosed find \$1 to help. I have a son wounded in Korea, for nothing I can see."

That the Korean war is being waged for profits and power at the expense of their sons' blood has become clear to many a parent, the letters reveal.

"What our army is doing and has done in Korea is nothing short of criminal," writes a man who describes himself as "an old printer-journalist, now in my 75th year." He continues: "I hold this Korean war is the worst blot among the several on the late American history. I hold no nation is fully civilized which

still advocates, believes in and wages war."

H. K. of Chicago writes: "This killing, which Ike now wishes to extend, benefits only our war profiteers. Tell Ike: there is only one way to stop the war and that is, to stop it, put the boys on ships, bring them home and let Asia be governed by Asiatics, just as we Americans have always wanted to do our own governing in America."

THE PROMISE that Americans will win their fight for peace is also there in Mrs. Cowgeil's letters. Parents of GI's are not only writing letters—they are organizing their communities and initiating movements of their own to end the Korean slaughter.

F. F. of Washington, D. C., advises: "I demand the war be stopped now and propose to bring a suit here in Washington to do it, to enjoin the government from collection of taxes for war; a suit like the Steel Company case, only it is to save our boys instead of plants and factories."

A man from Missouri reports: "I have been trying to find people here that will work for peace. I got started with 10 names a year ago, and today I have 600 names on my mailing list."

A Chicago mother states: "Our only child is a POW captured in November, 1951. I have worked collecting signatures, got 1,000 last summer. I want to join your group."

A MAN from New Orleans, La., writes: "Greetings from an AFL construction worker. This war is really illegal. If it's a police action, why weren't police sent to perform it. Parents and relatives should sue the government for starting and conducting an illegal war."

A couple from Arkansas propose: "If the new administration does not bring an end to this Korean war, then all American families and friends concerned over this war should get together and make a 'March to Washington' to demand an end to the police action."

Ted Tinsley Says

If I Had the Wings of a Baker!

I CAN TAKE OR LEAVE most of the dope stories about refugees fleeing from the Eastern to the Western sector of Berlin, but the record of one such flight is too startling to ignore. It concerns a baker who braved the elements in his nightgown which flapped in the wind as he charged across the street to the West.

Here is the bulletin as it came over a wire service: "An East Berlin baker arrived in West Berlin today to appeal for political sanctuary. He was barefooted and clad only in his nightgown. He told West Berlin refugee officials he leaped from his bedroom window and fled to West Berlin when Communist police knocked at his front door to arrest him for alleged economic crimes."

Of course it is impossible to tell whether such reports contain any truth whatsoever, even in the matter

of the date. But if we assume that this report is the model of truth, we must reconstruct the scene. It is evening. The baker and his wife have just retired. Somebody knocks on the door. His wife says, "Open the door. I hear a knock." The baker sits up, startled. "It is the police!" he cries. "The police?" asks his wife. "How do you know it is the police?" "It must be the police." "How can you tell? By the sound of the knock?" The baker trembles. He does not answer. "Stop trembling," says his wife. "Maybe it's just a friend." "A friend? Who's got friends?" asks the baker. "It is the police!" His wife shrugs. "Well, speak to them," she suggests. "I can't speak to them," the baker mutters. Then he leaps over and whispers to his wife. "They have come to arrest me for alleged economic crimes." His wife is very puzzled. "How do you know they have come to arrest you for alleged economic crimes?" she asks. "Can you tell that by the knock, too?" By this time the baker is out of bed. He is raising the bedroom window. "I am positive that they have come to arrest me for alleged economic crimes," he insists. "Before you jump," says his wife, "tell me how you know." "I ought to know," he cries, indignantly. "I committed them, didn't I?" With that he leaps. Fortunately, his bedroom is on the street level, and he sustains the one-foot drop without injury. He flees as all innocent people flee—in a nightgown, and barefoot. Soon he will cross the street into the West where he will not be depressed by the low price of bread. Once in the West he breathes more freely. It is so good to be where economic crimes are not illegal.

Church Leaders, Teachers, Unionists Speak Out

McCarthyism Meets New Resistance by People

By MILTON HOWARD

America is answering back. That is the big news these days. The McCarthy-McCarran subversives are having the strange experience of finding out that Americans still believe in their democratic heritage, that they still believe in the U.S. Constitution and its Bill of Rights.

It is no longer only Marxist political leaders, some in jail and some outside, who warn that America will lose its democratic form of government to the thought-controllers hiding behind their artificial hysteria on "communist subversion."

Now, church leaders, school teachers, trade unionists, conservative editors, etc. are finding out that they too must speak out now if America is not to become a police state with all free speech dead and buried.

ON THE FLOOR of the House last week, the "dirty four"—McCarthy, McCarran, Velde and Jenner—no longer had their own way. California Congressman Donald Jackson (R-Cal), rose to whip up the mob spirit in defense of Rep. Harold Velde (R-Ill). Velde had made the mistake of tipping too soon the hand of the "dirty four." Velde announced that he was going to hound the churches of the U. S. for "subversives." The storm broke. Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., rushed a resolution to remove Velde as chairman of the Un-American Committee.

Jackson's defense of Velde was typical—shriek cloud and hard about "the Kremlin." Jackson picked on Washington Methodist Bishop J. Bromley Oxnam. Jackson yawned that Oxnam, who had dared to oppose the political bullying of the churches into becoming tools of the McCarthy line was slugged as follows: "He serves God on Sunday and the Communist front the rest of the week."

To which Bishop Oxnam shot back: "Jackson should know that there is no Congressional immunity from the Biblical injunction 'Thou Shalt Not Bear False Witness' . . . It is to be regretted that he should use the floor of the House to broadcast a lie."

Bishop Oxnam added further: "When the Committee on Un-American activities releases falsehoods and rumors which it admits it has not investigated, and which does not represent a conclusion or judgment of the Committee, and does so to silence critics, it becomes a party to slander, and justifies the mounting nationwide criticism of its methods."

THE ANTI-McCARTHY rebellion was not confined to Mrs. Agnes Meyer, wife of the Washington Post publisher who lashed at the school "loyalty" probes, nor to Bishop Oxnam and his Protestant colleagues in Washington.

The National Council of the Churches of Christ formed a "Committee on the Maintenance of American Freedom," a most revealing title.

In Atlantic City, the highly conservative Central Conference of American Rabbis heard its commission on justice and peace challenge the "dirty four" as follows: "We have no need for the restraints on freedom of speech contained in the Smith Act or the McCarran Internal Security Act. We condemn the undemocratic methods used in the Congressional investigations of McCarthy, Jenner and Velde."

The Rabbis challenged head-on the hoax of "security versus freedom" used by the McCarthyites to blind America to the destruction of the Constitution:

"We believe that the national security of our country is rooted in the individual freedom of its citizens. We reject the conception

that there is any incompatibility between freedom and security, that individual freedom must be curtailed in the interest of national security."

Two hundred Princeton university professors issued a statement

which hit out at "inquisitorial procedures" aimed by the "dirty four" against the schools. Similarly, the Amherst Alumni Association, the Harvard Student Council, and scores of others, answered back to

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Fingerman in Nelson Trial Cashed In

'A Hero? He's Just a Sneak,' Says Matt Cvetic's Ex-Wife



MATT CVETIC. . . the finger points. . .

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

A SLEEK LITTLE MAN with shifty eyes sat under a big mural in a high-ceilinged courtroom here. He's the FBI labor spy, Matt Cvetic.

The mural, a relic of the WPA New Deal art projects, showed lean, tired steel workers pouring hot metal from an open hearth furnace and rolling the red ingots later. The mural covered the wall at the back of the U. S. District courtroom, where the sleek little man was at work, fingering the men who were bringing the message of socialism and peace and racial equality to the men represented in the painting.

"Do you know Steve Nelson?" asked U. S. Attorney, Edward C. Boyle, chief prosecutor in the Steel Trust's thought-control trial.

"I do," said the little man. And the forefinger pointed to the former Jones & Laughlin Steel worker who was leading the Communist Party's fight for peace in Korea against the Pittsburgh war industries when he was arrested.

"Do you know Ben Careathers?" The finger pointed to the tall, 61-year-old Negro leader, who brought thousands of steel workers into the CIO union in the great organization drive of the 1930's.

"Do you know William Albertson?" And the forefinger was aimed at the native-born Pittsburgher who had helped build several Pittsburgh trade unions after he was expelled from Pittsburgh University at the orders of the Steel Trust directors on the Board of Trustees.

"Do you know Jim Dolsen?" and the finger was leveled at the 67-year-old correspondent of The Worker, whose face is familiar on many steel picket lines.

THE FINGERMAN was identifying the four Communists as members of the Party the Steel Trust has been trying to destroy since it was formed in 1919. He has been fingering Communists and militant non Communist workers for the Steel Trust for many years.

The FBI had something on him. He had assaulted his sister-in-law in a midnight attack and broken her wrist and bruised her body in many places.

The FBI paid him little at first—just \$15 a week he has said. But he did what he was told. And he boasts that he turned in the names of many active unionists in the Mellon family's Crucible Steel Co. mill in Pittsburgh as one of his first assignments.

NOW CVETIC is getting fat. He came out in the open in February, 1950 and began getting funds from the "Americans Battling Communist Society," a pro-fascist group led by men like Jude Harry M. Montgomery, who later sentenced Steve Nelson to prison for 20 years.

He cashed in also while he was

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THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

- How to Make Frameups Easier
- More Ask Rosenberg Clemency

GOP ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL boasted that he is going to try to revise the laws of evidence in so-called "espionage cases."

It has been an open secret that the FBI and the witchhunters cannot obtain any evidence that could stand up in court for their "communist espionage" hoaxes. Only in such as the Rosenberg case, where no evidence was submitted, did they get a conviction for "espionage" on the basis of the unsupported word of a frightened stoolie.

Brownell told a St. Patrick's Day dinner at the Hotel Astor in New York City (March 18, N. Y.

Times) that his department is out to deport 10,000 naturalized citizens and 12,000 non-citizens for "espionage" and "subversion." But Brownell complained that to do this he will have to get new and more lenient laws of evidence. Accordingly we are sponsoring a legislative program to strengthen the application of the rules of evidence in "espionage cases."

In plain talk, Brownell and the FBI have no evidence, but want new rules that will make easier new frameups.

SINCE Eisenhower's denial of clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, public sentiment for commutation of the death sentences has increased.

In the Christian Science Monitor of Feb. 27, Joseph C. Harsch writes: "There is room for a question, however, whether execution (of the Rosenbergs) will best serve the long-term interests of the United States. . . ."

Under the headline "Why Kill Them," the Buffalo News asks: "Will the taking of their lives accomplish any good purpose? . . . killing them won't solve any problems."

Discussing the Pope's appeal to President Eisenhower to spare the Rosenbergs' lives, the Des Moines Register suggests that "it might be a good stroke . . . if a popular move to abolish the death penalty got going. . . ." In another editorial the Register points out that "There is certainly unequal justice in electrocuting the Rosenbergs and letting Klaus Fuchs . . . off so easily."

The University of Minnesota Daily calls a denial of clemency "another blow against the unity America is trying to achieve in Europe."

U. S. SUPREME COURT ordered the Federal court in Michigan to vacate its decision upholding the fascist-like Trucks Act requiring Communists and other progressives to register. The high court said that lower courts in the state would have to test the law first. The Michigan Communist Party greeted the decision. It said: "This justifies the position of thousands of Michigan citizens, labor movement, and the Negro people who questioned and challenged the constitutionality of this law. Two months ago, several hundred leaders of labor, the churches, fraternal and civic groups signed a statement opposing the Trucks law."

ASSOCIATED Synagogues of Greater Boston warned that loyalty probes "may cause infinitely more harm to freedom of mind than may lurk in the alleged potential dangers supposedly present among free, democratic institutions." They urged "a reaffirmation of the of the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights."

OWEN LATTIMORE'S case became active again. The Government denied heatedly in a long brief that their persecution of the Far East authority was based on his opinions or beliefs. They claimed that this was only a "perjury case." But this ridiculous position was debunked by government attorneys themselves when they admitted that they are trying to put Lattimore into jail because he "denied under oath" that he "had sympathy for Communist causes." So it was Lattimore's politics which are the basis of the McCarran Committee's effort to frame him into jail on the say-so of the professional informer Louis Budenz who has collected \$75,000 as stoolie fees.

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

- Crack Jimcrow in Breweries
- Challenge Bias in Washington

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES at the job level advanced in New York's brewery industry this week as nine Negroes—seven production and two clerical workers were hired in compliance with an industry-union-community agreement to hire 100 Negroes by July 1. The production workers will earn from \$86 to \$90 weekly while the clerical workers, one a young woman, will begin at \$30 and \$47. Referral offices are manned by the Urban League in both Brooklyn and Manhattan.

The Hotel Statler, pressed by the Greater New York Negro Labor Council to drop its discriminatory job and hiring practices, has upgraded Miss Lily Martin, a Negro maid, to the position of floor housekeeper.

JIMCROW in Washington, D.C., was challenged by Attorney General Herbert Brownell in a petition to the United States Supreme Court asking for early "consideration and decision" of a case before it involving restaurant discrimination. The case originated in a suit against a Thompson Restaurant by a Negro refused service. A municipal court ruled against the restaurant based on two laws going back to 1872, but the U.S. Court of Appeals held that the old civil rights laws were invalid. Municipalities, Brownell argued in the petition, can regulate or prohibit . . . any discrimination "in service on account of race or color."

CALIFORNIA'S right-to-jim-

crow movement, called "America Plus," got a set-back this week as all eight sponsors of a bill introduced by "America Plus" leader, State Senator Jack Tenney, withdrew their support. All said sheepishly under pressure of civil rights advocates that they did not "understand" the bill and promised to vote against it if it reaches the Senate.

THE CICERO, ILL., riot of 1951 was back in the news this week as the U.S. Court of Appeals reversed the conviction of Cicero Police Chief Erwin Konovsky and two police officers for having deprived the family of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Clark, Jr., of their civil rights. The Clarks were prevented from moving into their Cicero apartment by a mob whose actions were abetted by Konovsky. Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called for an immediate trial for Konovsky.

SHORTS AND PERSONALITIES . . . Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, announced his resignation as of June 1, to assume the directorship of the Phelps Stokes Fund. The Fund's present director, Dr. Channing Tobias, is slated for retirement. . . . N. Y. Police Commissioner Georg P. Monaghan got around this week to condemning police brutality—before rookie cops who haven't been brutal yet.

Another Scientist Debunks Rosenberg Frameup

'Atomic secret . . . can't be written on a scrap of paper, or a ton . . .'

By MILTON HOWARD

ANOTHER top American atomic scientist has completely debunked the myth that the Rosenbergs could have "stolen" America's "atomic secrets" and "given it to Russia."

He is Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, one of the scientists who had a top position in the Manhattan Atomic Project during the war.

Speaking over the CBS network in New York, March 2, Dr. Lapp was asked directly by the radio commentator, Bill Leonard about the Rosenbergs at the atomic bomb as follows:

LEONARD: "Incidentally, while we are on the subject of atom bombs and atom spies, do you think that whatever information the Russians might have gotten from people like Fuchs, the Rosenbergs, or other people that have come into the news lately, do you think that the information might have appreciably hastened the development of the Russian A-Bomb? I am asking you to talk just personally in your own personal opinion, Dr. Lapp?"

DR. LAPP: "... My answer to that one is going to be sort of categorical. I would say this, that an atomic secret is a very hard thing to give away, very difficult."

LEONARD: "It can't be written on a piece of paper?"

DR. LAPP: "Unfortunately, it can't be written on a scrap of paper, or on a ton of paper."

THIS LEADING American atomic authority then added for emphasis:

"Unless, Gen. Groves who was our wartime bomb leader had gone berserk and sent them the material to make a bomb you just couldn't have given any bombs to the Russians."

"You couldn't give it to them by writing something—Use it with MC squared for example on a slip of paper."

"This is just not possible."



ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

So spoke one of America's atom scientists who had much to do with the wartime atomic project.

Dr. Lapp's statement leaves nothing whatever of the government's myth against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg as expressed in hysterical terms by U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol, Judge Irving Kaufman, and just recently by President Eisenhower in denying clemency.

THE BASIS of the government's demand for the death penalty for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg is that they "gave the secret to the Russians" and thus brought on America the Korean war and all the ills attendant thereto. Eisenhower echoed this official Kaufman Thesis when he said the Rosenbergs endangered the lives of millions of Americans.

But this official lie—dinned into the ears and minds of millions of Americans by press, radio and TV—is categorically denied once more by a top American atom scientist.

THE SOLE "proof" of the government's case against Ethel

and Julius Rosenberg was a "piece of paper" drawn by the frightened informer, David Greenglass. This semi-literate, unskilled mechanic had the gall to tell the American people in court that he could draw from memory, six years after he worked at Los Alamos, New Mexico Army project, a free-hand sketch of "the atomic secret" in the form of a "bomb lens."

This "piece of paper" is why Ethel and Julius Rosenberg face the electric chair as the defense counsel prepares to file his third appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court on or before March 30.

But the atom scientist, Dr. Lapp tells every open-minded, honest American who does not seek human life for political purposes, that the "atom secret" cannot be written on "a piece of paper or on a ton of paper!"

The government's key witness did not have "a piece of paper." He didn't have certainly the "ton of paper" which Dr. Lapp refers to. David Greenglass manufactured his "piece of paper" in the courtroom!

And for this ludicrous political and scientific forgery Ethel and Julius Rosenberg face elec-

trocution, while millions of deceived Americans honestly believe what they have been so cynically told—that two Jewish parents, tied in some way to "Communists" and to "Russia" transmitted a "secret" which never existed and which could not be transmitted "on a ton of paper" even if it did exist!

Top atomic scientists, Dr. Albert Einstein and Prof. Harold Urey, don't believe the Greenglass fantasy anymore than Dr. Lapp of the Manhattan Atomic Project can believe it. They have all said so in public now. But the Kaufman-Eisenhower thesis is still standard in the press and radio.

NO LOOPHOLES were left by Dr. Lapp in his statement.

This writer remembers the astounding performance of Judge Kaufman in the Foley Square courtroom as he could not answer the defense proof that the scientific knowledge of the atom was not an American monopoly, but the product of world science involving many countries. Kaufman tried to close this loophole by claiming that the Rosenbergs may not have "given away" the generalized "secret" but did transmit "the know-how."

Dr. Lapp knocks this on the head too. He flatly stated that what determines the day of production of the A-bomb was not any private "secret" or private know-how, but only the time it took to build the atomic plants.

LEONARD: "However, it's conceivable that it might have cut short to a degree the work that they (the Russians) would have to do?"

DR. LAPP: "Certainly, it wouldn't hinder them if you would tell them that there are certain blind alleys they should not go down. . . . However from my own experience on the bomb project, I know the thing which determined the final day when we were ready to test the weapon was not our scientific or technical ability to make one of these

things, but the lag that occurred from the time we got those huge plants built at Oak Ridge. . . . It was the production problem that determined when the bomb was actually first used."

For good measure, Dr. Lapp added firmly "There is no secret to a production line."

HOW DID the Soviet Union produce its atomic weapons?

With the same knowledge and technical ability which was possessed by many nations, plus the ability to put into production the great plants required to do so. It was impossible for "spies" to transmit either the "secret" or the factories required. In fact, Soviet science and British science, as well as German and French science were well on the way to the same mastery of the atom which Washington now claims was an American monopoly. Britain, for example, could make bombs right now if it had the plants. So could any country, Argentine or Belgium or Japan.

FEW WEEKS still remain before the fate of the Rosenbergs, branded vilely and falsely up and down our country as "atom spies," will be known.

But can any decent person rest quietly while this miscarriage of justice is being pushed by evil men in the Department of Justice who did not hesitate even to suppress the December clemency message of Pope Pius XII?

Remember the sole "evidence" against the Rosenbergs—David Greenglass' manufactured "piece of paper"—and then remember Dr. Lapp's scientific truth—"not on a piece of paper or a ton of paper."

And then take this truth to your shop, your office, your street, your church and your synagogue. Get all honest men to tell President Eisenhower that two people must not die for the sake of the fraudulent "piece of paper" which alone has doomed the Rosenbergs.

Neighbors to the World . . .

By JOSEPH NORTH

OSSINING, N. Y.

YOU SWITCHED the dial on for the five a. m. news, keeping it low so it wouldn't wake the family. A man from the County Committee on behalf of the Rosenbergs is to pick you up in his car at 5:45 sharp to go down to Yonkers and pass out leaflets to the morning shifts at the Otis Elevator works and Smith carpet. You listen to the radio wondering whether there would be something on the air about Rosenbergs. Lately you find yourself turning on the radio every chance you get hoping maybe there would be something new again, big, like the Pope's intercession, maybe news about the French rabbin's appeal has finally broken through.

The man's car lights up the foggy dark outside exactly at 5:45 and you drive through the deserted streets and down the empty parkway silent and you are still a little sleepy. The man stops for a slight, young woman in Ossining who is waiting in a doorway. She too has volunteered to distribute leaflets and she is still rubbing the sleep out of her eyes. She had gone to a meeting the night before and was up till one, she apologizes.

THE DRIVER tells about the last leaflet distribution in Yonkers for the Rosenbergs. Most people took them, only a few crumbled them up, and threw them on the pavement. One fellow even asked for a batch to hand out in his shop, he says. He wondered

at the time whether the guy was on the up and up or whether it was a gag and the guy would throw the leaflets to the winds. The guy meant it. Each time you distribute now, he says, there are less and less who yell "Let 'em burn." Maybe one in ten. It was different the first time, a few months back, the driver says.

Dawn is breaking as you pull into Yonkers and the earliest workers are hurrying along the gray streets, dinner pails underarm. You park the car and walk up an old cobblestoned alley to Otis Elevator which is a big plant. You find the main gate and hand out the leaflets wondering how the people will take them. They take them, glance at the print and nine out of ten fold them up and stick them in their pockets. A cop stands across the street but he doesn't say anything, just stands watching.

Nobody yet has thrown one leaflet away. The shift is in, the street is deserted and we hurry down to Smith's where they are due in at 8. Smith's surprises you by its size. It is vast, a sprawling plant with scores of red-brick buildings stretching over blocks. You see the textile union headquarters across the street from a main gate.

Many women, as well as men are hurrying to get in before the whistle blows. The three of us take different corners and pass out the leaflets as fast as we can. They're taking them, you feel with excitement.

They are used to getting leaf-

lets, you figure, because they are union men and women. One man, with a broad, round dark face reaches for a leaflet. Here, give me one he says, "don't we all belong to the same union?" You figure he thinks you are from the textile union while you hope maybe he could mean we are all brothers, all in the same boat. He reads the leaflet carefully, a short, sturdy figure, and he looks at you, folds it up, and puts it in his coat pocket.

NOW AND THEN, about one out of twenty, glance at the big print and toss the leaflet down, muttering something about dirty Reds, but they don't look you in the eye. They just mutter and go on. At that moment a man about forty, who seems to be of Italian origin, with a button on his hat, reads the leaflet and startles you when he says: "Don't worry, bud, they won't burn. Too many against burning them." You want to shake hands, you say you think he's right but to make sure you're out here distributing leaflets.

By 8 a.m. you're finished, the last hurrying workers are in and the long street is deserted. It is broad daylight, the sun is shining, and you stop in for a cup of coffee feeling that sense of accomplishment when you've handed out leaflets and people have taken them. You're in the car again and as you're passing some marble Westchester mansions you wonder what the workers

are thinking who've read the leaflets. What are they thinking about the Pope's intercession? What can they be thinking about the electric chair near the young father and mother. You figure the way they took the leaflets is a sure clue. You know many of them are Catholics and the Pope's words must have had some effect, despite the papers.

YOU'RE BACK in Ossining, by Sing Sing, the big, gray fortress of stone on the blue river. You see the high tower and the guards in those towers and you know that somewhere inside a young couple sit in the death house and the clock is ticking away.

You wonder what the Rosenbergs can be thinking this bright winter morning, the sun shining and turning the blue river gold. You wonder if they slept last night. The Ossining woman looks at the high walls. She says, she thinks of the Rosenbergs often, all the time, living as she does in the same town with them, and they in a death cell a few blocks away, five minutes walk. "They are in your mind all the time," she says, "these neighbors."

And you think the Rosenbergs are everybody's neighbors these days. In Paris, London, Berlin, Rome, Moscow, Melbourne. The little woman with the round face who writes poetry to her children from the death cell, and the young father with the great dark eyes are neighbors to the world.

Farmers Hit Draft

Tell GOP of Peace Pledge

Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The military draft of youth from the farms has "affected the productive efficiency of thousands of American farms, broken up homes and brought grief to thousands," said a resolution of the Whispering Pines Farmers Union, Bagley, Minn., printed in the March 2 issue of the Congressional Record.

The resolution, placed in the Congressional Record by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), stated three cooperative creameries in Minnesota were compelled to close because of labor shortages caused by the draft.

It urged "deferment from military duty all boys whose knowledge and experience is contributing to the farm and factory production so essential to America's domestic welfare."

A second resolution of the Minnesota farmers, also published in the Congressional Record, said:

"Let us remind President Eisenhower, too, of his implied promise to end the Korean war and to provide a domestic prosperity not based on war."

The Minnesota farm group urged that price supports on dairy products of not less than 90 percent of parity be extended to "guarantee continued safe farm income and abundant supplies for export to a hungry world which is violently revolting against hunger, poverty and oppression."

Distortion with a Purpose

Some comments on the Communist Party Resolution by the Des Moines Register, New Leader, and the New Republic.

By ALAN MAX

THE Communist Party's draft resolution on the present political situation is now being discussed within the party to see what can be learned from it and how the draft can be improved in its final form.

Many non-Communist workers no doubt are also giving the resolution considerable thought. The Communist Party, in fact, is the only political organization in this country which publicly prints its views in preliminary form and invites discussion on them.

HOWEVER, an entirely different kind of discussion is going on in still other circles and for quite different purposes. Evidence of this are an editorial in the Des Moines Register and articles in the New Republic and the social-democratic New Leader.

The Des Moines Register editorial is reprinted in the February issue of the ADA World (published by Americans for Democratic Action). Since the ADA reprints the editorial without comment in its regular editorial column, it is to be assumed that the ADA World agrees with it.

You would think that on a subject as important as this, the ADA World would have its own ideas and not be satisfied with those of a Republican paper, published by the wealthy Gardner Cowles, owner of Look magazine. The fact that the editorial is written in "liberal" language should not be sufficient to recommend it to the ADA.

THE DES MOINES Register tries to picture the Communist Party's draft resolution as a call to "infiltrate" the main organization of labor and the Negro people, with the object of "taking them over" or, if unsuccessful, of "wrecking" them. Then the Register pretends to come to the assistance of liberal and labor organizations with this statement:

"If the new Communist infiltration drive serves as an excuse for demagogues to harass liberal groups as being 'Communist,' it will do more than anything else to scare out the real liberals and help the Communies achieve their objective."

No doubt it is this bit of advice to the McCarthyites that makes the editorial palatable to the ADA World. But it is exactly these words which conceal the real facts about the situation in the U. S. today and hence the contents and importance of the draft resolution.

Are demagogues really looking for an "excuse" so that they can "harass" liberal groups? Isn't the real situation quite different today? Isn't it a fact that the labor movement and liberal movements too are facing their gravest attack—ALREADY LAUNCHED—by the fascist-minded McCarthyites and the trusts?

IT IS THIS SITUATION—already recognized by several labor leaders themselves—that is the starting point of the Communist Party's draft resolution. The resolution is not a call to Communists to "infiltrate" or "take over." It is a warning of the dangers facing the American labor movement and a program

of how to meet it and an outline of the responsibilities of Communists, as part of the working-class, to give all possible assistance and leadership.

The Communist Party recognizes that the labor movement, by and large, is attempting to express its opposition to the Eisenhower regime through the Democratic Party. It therefore urges its members and followers to be where the workers are—in CIO-PAC, AFL, Labor's League for Political Action and in the Democratic Party itself—in order to render all support to labor's independent political activity there for the defeat of reaction.

IT COMES with ill grace for the ADA to echo the McCarthyites charge that this is "infiltration." Aren't the reactionaries within the Democratic Party accusing the ADA itself of "infiltrating" that party on a program which dovetails in large measure with that advanced in the Communist resolution?

The article in the New Republic, by Gus Tyler of the staff of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, similarly conceals the real meaning of the present situation. Tyler writes that the "key" to the resolution is the "sad plight" in which the Communists find themselves today.

Now, it is true that the Communists have suffered blows in recent years. But this is not disconnected from the fact that Communists, as part of the working-class—and in fact its advanced part—have been the first targets of a reactionary attack upon the working-class and the American people as a whole.

ISN'T IT A strange sight when someone rubs his hands gleefully over the "plight" of the Communists and ignores the serious defeat which the entire labor movement suffered in the last election? And what about the "plight" of the labor movement in finding it more difficult than ever to make organizational and economic headway in recent years, and the attacks on it under the Taft-Hartley law? What about the "plight" of the American people as a whole with the mounting casualties in Korea, the ever-increasing tax burdens and the wholesale assault on their Constitution?

Tyler quotes the criticism in the resolution of the electoral policies of the top labor leaders. But he pretends that this is a "cry of anguish" by the Communists over blows received by the Party. What Tyler hides from the unwary reader is that this is criticism of the top labor leaders for a policy which resulted in leading the workers down a blind alley through support of the Truman war program, and which handed the country over to the most outspoken reactionaries.

THE ARTICLE in the New Leader by Lucy S. Dawidowicz is a warning to labor and liberals—not that they face new attacks from reaction—but that they must be on guard against "infiltration" by the Communists. The "danger" is especially great, she says, because the Communists are

fighting for rent control, against the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law, etc.

Here, of course, is an unwilling admission of the fact the Communists are indeed fighting for the needs of the workers. How hard it is to conceal this fact can be seen by the contortions that Tyler resorts to in the New Republic. He insists that the main purpose of the resolution is not in connection with the strengthening of labor's political activity, but to ally the Communists with the right. As "evidence" of this he quotes the statement in the resolution with regard to working with those who voted for Eisenhower, not for reactionary purposes but for peace. He invents the phrase "rightist organizations" and pretends he found it in the resolution. He seizes upon a section on rifts among the monopolies, exploits certain short-hand generalities in it in order to give the passage a meaning which obviously was never intended, and claims that the main concern of the Communists is to "infiltrate" the Taft-Hoover grouping. All this, of course, has for its purpose to hide the fact that the Communists are a vital part of the working-class.

RUNNING through all the attacks on the draft resolution in the Des Moines Register, the New Republic and the New Leader is an effort to summarize the resolution as calling for "liquidation" of the Progressive Party and "infiltration" of CIO-PAC, the AFL's Labor's League for Political Action, the Democratic Party, etc.

This is a misrepresentation on both counts. The resolution does not "liquidate" the Progressive Party. The resolution couldn't do that even if it wanted to since the Progressive Party is not the property of anyone but itself. The resolution does state that it associates itself with those within the Progressive Party who feel that the outcome of the elections requires a "substantial modification" of its role. (As a matter of fact, a re-examination of the role of the PP was begun by Gus Hall at the 1950 convention of the Communist Party in analyzing the '48 election results.)

As for "infiltrating" the political instruments of labor, this of course, is the usual lie. What the Communist Party urges is the STRENGTHENING of the independent political activity of labor and calls upon Communists, as part of the labor movement, to play their part in this.

IT IS NOT only the Communists who have seen the need for a re-examination of labor's political policies and methods following the November elections. In discussing the elections results in The Nation of Nov. 15, President Hugo Ernst of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union (and himself a leading member of ADAI) declared that "labor must reexamine its organization, its methods, its goals . . . we must subject our whole approach to political education and political action to the most exacting self-criticism."

A few weeks later, the top officers of the Ford Local 800, CIO-UAW, declared that following the election the workers "couldn't understand why the trade union leaders didn't exercise their independent role as

The Trade Union Press Views Eisenhower



—The AFL News-Reporter

'Voice of America?'



—CIO Textile Labor

'Go Ahead — Say you're Sorry'



—Fur & Leather Worker (Independent)

spokesmen for labor and formulate an independent policy and a course of action that might have avoided and perhaps corrected—the mistakes that were being pursued by its allies. . . . Thus, it is mandatory that we in labor review our mistakes, and from this analysis form a new policy and chart a new course in conformity with changed conditions."

A DRAMATIC expression of the need for labor to cement its ranks in the face of the new threats, is found in the recent action of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Painters, AFL, which halted a new expulsion drive against left members by the New York District Council. In its unity pact with the left forces, the union declared: "The present national situation that confronts the entire labor movement in this country as well as the conditions existing in our own industry and

union prompt a review and settlement of these matters. On the national scene, control of Congress by reactionary forces makes the future of labor a bleak one. This is not the time, therefore, when labor unions can indulge in the luxury of carrying on internal factional struggles. It is more important now than ever before that all labor union officials forget their differences and seek ways of working harmoniously to protect their mutual interest and the best interests of the labor movement as a whole."

Such sentiments, naturally, are alien to the Republican Des Moines Register, and unfortunately to Gus Tyler of the ILGWU and to the New Leader. But they are the sentiments of the workers of our country and the Communist Party is doing a great service in its efforts to help these sentiments attain practical results and achieve the unity of labor and its allies against McCarthyite reaction.

The Negro Steelworker Didn't Have to State His Case

'You Get a Little Raise; They Take It from You'

By CARL HIRSCH

GARY, Ind.

THE NEGRO steelworker didn't have to state his case for a substantial wage increase. It was adequately told in the size of the tiny flat where Ed Masterson lives with his wife and three kids.

It was revealed in the primitive tub and scrubboard where Mrs. Masterson drudged in the kitchen.

It was eloquently told in the meager lunch that the U. S. Steel open hearth worker packed as we talked about the new price increases.

"IT SEEMS LIKE they're always two steps ahead of you," he said, "No sooner do you get a little pay raise than they've taken it away—and more besides."

Masterson is a third helper, what they call a "cinder snapper." His is wage classification No. 6, which means about \$1.68 an hour.

His is hot, dangerous work. He showed me peeled ugly patches on his arms that never seem to heal. He told of long periods of being sick and disabled.

He lives in Gary's overcrowded, rundown Central District—because there are few other places where a Negro can live here.

"We have a lot of trouble with rats," he said.

THE SMALLEST of his three boys, aged two, was lying sick in a tiny bedroom, occasionally breaking out in a croupy cough.

I thought about the Gary Board of Health's latest statistics about infant mortality. There are three white children to every Negro child born in this steel town. But the death rate of babies is about one to one.

MASTERTON TALKED at length about wages of steelworkers, about the fact that working and living in these milltowns is a bitter struggle.

"People think a steelworker

makes good money," he said, "and my landlord thinks I make a fortune—he raised our rent three times last year."

But he showed that although there are a few steelworkers who make out all right, the bulk of them don't. "The first helper on my furnace has a nice home out in Hobart," said Masterson, "but there's only one first helper and a lot of the rest of us are having a tough time."

A FEW BLOCKS AWAY, at 1408 Adams, we talked to James Koll, another Negro steelworker.

His housing problem was as bad, or worse. The landlord hadn't painted or repaired anything since he moved in back in 1939.

"I pay \$32.50 a month for this dump," he said bitterly. "No bathroom, no hot water and the ceiling is coming down on my head."

Koll works in the U. S. Steel tin mill. He's a loader in the white pickling department, the place where metal is prepared for the

making of tin cans.

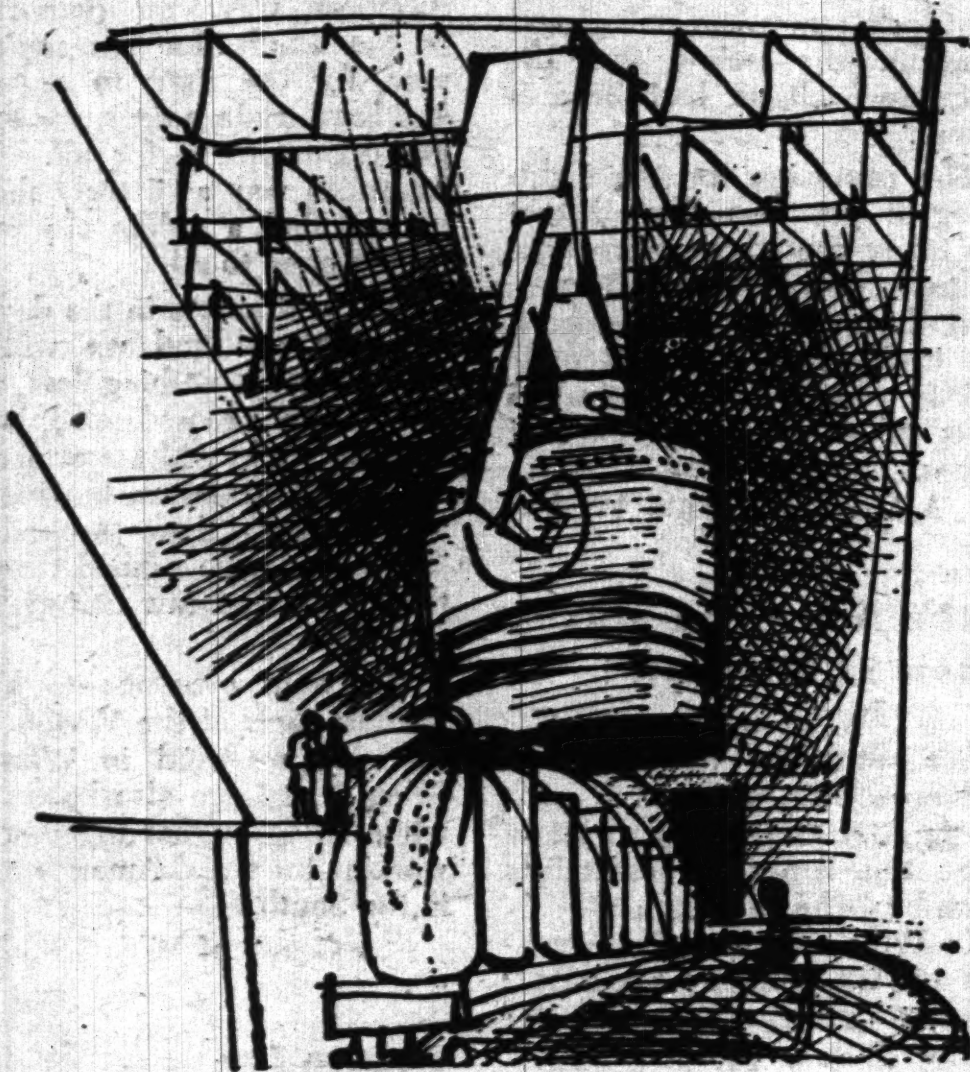
He's been at U. S. Steel for 25 years. Today he is still in job class No. 5, making \$1.63 plus a little more on an incentive bonus.

"We should be getting a lot more than that," he said. And he too is looking forward to the coming steel wage reopening negotiations to improve a lot of the men in the lower wage brackets.

ONE OF THE THINGS that has dramatized the problems of the low-wage steelworkers was a recent series of articles in the Gary Post-Tribune dealing with housing conditions here.

Steelworkers, mostly Negro and Mexican-American and Puerto Rican, were shown to be living in packing crate houses, in rat-ridden hovels, in dark, soggy cellars, in jerry-built firetraps.

"We've given U. S. Steel billions," was the way Masterson put it, "They haven't given us enough to make a down payment on a respectable place to live."



'Nothing short of a fighting campaign will do it'

Negroes Seek Factory Production Jobs in South

DETROIT

PLANS FOR LAUNCHING a nation-wide campaign in support of a Southern drive to open up thousands of factory production jobs to Negroes throughout the South, were outlined here recently before representatives of the National Negro Labor Council.

The action was taken at a general Council meeting of the organization attended by key officials from nine states and the District of Columbia.

According to Coleman A. Young, executive secretary, "The drive will not only open up thousands of production jobs for Negro men and women in the South for the first time in history, but force both the CIO and AFL to deal with the question of organizing millions of unorganized Negro and white workers in the South."

"Opening gun in the drive has already been fired in Louisville," Young said, "where the local council has spearheaded a community drive to win 3,000 jobs for Negro men and women at the General Electric Co.'s Appliance Park plant."

"WE ARE DEALING with a conspiracy by the National Manufacturers Association, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and leaders of government in Congress to push down wages despite the rising cost of living by inviting business firms in the north, east and west to pull up stakes, go South and open new plants, hiring workers in the area at lower wages than those



COLEMAN A. YOUNG

paid to northern workers.

Through a strict jimcrow hiring policy they are depriving Negro workers of jobs in order to insure that a cheap labor reserve shall be maintained in the hope of breaking strikes and undermining the entire trade union movement.

"The situation in Louisville," he said, "where our local council has already started action, is a case in point. The General Electric Co. has moved its appliance divisions from several parts of the country to this Southern border city, set up a consolidated appliance factory manufacturing refrigerators, washing machines, etc., on a 700-acre tract on the outskirts of the city, called Appliance Park."

APPROXIMATELY 1,000 workers have been employed from Louisville and the surrounding area, although only three of four factory units have been completed. Of these workers only 25 are Negro and all

of them are working at janitor jobs. When the plant is completed it is estimated that more than 16,000 workers will be employed.

"This campaign which has the support of the local NAACP, the Urban League, church and community organizations, is geared to a goal of 3,000 jobs in all categories."

"Through an arrangement with the Louisville Board of Education, the local NLC Council and other organizations have arranged to give special training to Negro workers for jobs in the G.E. plant. However, to date, one year after this program was initiated, the company has refused to hire a single specially trained Negro. That is why we are convinced that nothing short of a fighting campaign . . . will guarantee that this situation is changed."

THE NATIONAL NEGRO Labor Council believes that the issue here has tremendous implications for the developing industrial economy not only of Kentucky, but of the South and the entire country.

Other actions taken by the Council meeting, included the following: Continuation of the National Campaign to open up jobs for Negroes in units of the Sears-Roebuck chain - stores, where victories have been won in San Francisco, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Detroit, pushing plans for breaking down job discrimination in the nation's major airlines and in the railroad industry."

On the Way

Winning Asian 'Good Will'

By Negro Press Censorship

By ABNER W. BERRY

DURING THE 1952 SESSION of the United Nations, John Foster Dulles, now U. S. Secretary of State, complained to Horace Cayton, the Pittsburgh Courier correspondent, about the loss of U. S. prestige in Asia due to injustices committed against American Negroes.

Dulles was only reflecting what Rev. James H. Robinson, the Harlem minister and "good will" ambassador to the Middle and Far East, had to say earlier when he reported on his round-the-world tour.

"American racial relations," Rev. Robinson told the Oklahoma City National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's convention last summer, "undercuts America's influence in the Far East, more than any other single thing."

WALL STREET FOREIGN POLICY has run into defeat after defeat recently, including its failure to end the stalemate in Korea. The Eisenhower policy of let "Asians fight Asians" has remained a slogan, with only the discredited Chiang Kai-shek responding.

Added to these defeats abroad have been the rise in the militancy of the Negro freedom movement at home and the outbreak of the African people's upsurge against imperialism. All of these developments have served further to isolate the leaders of atomic diplomacy and salvation-through-napalm-fire. The skepticism of Asians and Africans was joined to the criticisms and fears of American Negroes at the ascendancy of Eisenhower to the Presidency.

THE NEGRO PRESS, used to praising the civil rights utterances of former President Truman, has had nothing but pointed questions for Eisenhower.

Marjorie McKenzie, Pittsburgh Courier columnist, has noted that segregation ideas have grown in Washington since Eisenhower's election, and called for action to halt the anti-Negro drift.

Editorially, the Baltimore Afro-American, close to the millions of Negroes who voted Democratic in the last elections, has kept up a running attack on Eisenhower's do-nothing policy on civil rights. In its March 14 issue, the Afro editorializes:

"Since taking office, President Eisenhower has continued to serve up words and more words on the issue that will not die—civil rights. . . .

"... It's time to convert nice-sounding platitudes and meaningless verbal pats on the wrist into definite programs and enforceable legislation."

AND DISSATISFACTION with Eisenhower's performance within the ranks of Negro Republicans has been reported in at least three large Negro weeklies—the Pittsburgh Courier, Afro-American and the Chicago Defender. Obviously, the administration is over a barrel, desperately so, in attempting to carry through its reactionary program of war and repression with a democratic covering.

In its desperation, the administration is out to stem the defeats abroad with a big blue pencil on Negro news touching on issues which might arouse a mass movement such as developed around the Willie McGee case. Washington dictates now that Negroes must die quietly at the hands of white supremacy executioners.

The Negro press offers further evidence of the administration's predicament, in what it has either been bribed or intimidated into NOT reporting. For example, there was a drive to keep all news of the National Negro Labor Council and its activities out of the Negro press. Except for the Cleveland Herald, which defended editorially its right to join the Labor Council in the fight against job jimcrow in the Sears Roebuck chain last July 12, the mention of that organization is taboo in all large Negro newspapers.

THE AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT and big business, I have been told are united in their efforts to prevent the development of a mass struggle on the issue of Negro rights. And they know what an important organ of communication the Negro people have in their press.

This Negro news blackout has been carried to the point where, when four Negroes were railroaded to the gas chamber in North Carolina on the basis of tortured "confessions" and rigged trials before juries from which Negroes have been illegally excluded, only one large Negro newspaper reported the story. And that paper—The New York Amsterdam News—ran a "doctored" version prepared by the Associated Negro Press in Washington.

The ANP story sought to give the impression that in putting its seal of approval on the four frameups, the U. S. Supreme Court had ruled "against bias on state juries." The exact opposite was the case. The high court had approved the exclusion of Negroes from juries by allowing jurors to be selected on the basis of property holdings.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON'S FEAR of American Negroes and of colonial peoples is thus unwittingly exposed. Also exposed is the very close relationship of the fight for peace and the fight for simple justice for Negroes in the United States. This was recognized by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and David W. Petegorsky, of the American Jewish Congress when they wrote last year in a joint report on civil rights:

"Some in position of influence and leadership felt sincerely that to press controversial issues of a domestic character would jeopardize the achievement of unity on international policy. . . .

"The blacklisting, official and otherwise, of persons suspected of unorthodox opinions or associations has had an intimidating effect. Opposition to segregation or discrimination has too frequently been cited as an indication of disloyalty or unreliability."

Little more needs to be said about the need for pressing harder now on the controversial issues affecting the Negro people and the democratic rights of all.

A Logger Tells Where the Profits Came From

Toledo, Wash.
During January at a cat side of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. near Longview six million feet of timber was yarded and loaded by a crew of eleven men. They used two cats for yarding and a shovel loader for loading. This production was in spite of about twelve hours lost time due to high winds.

According to a statement made by the side rod to the crew, the cost of yarding, loading, bucking and falling the six million feet was \$5.30 per thousand. The fallers received 63 cents per thousand and the buckers 73 cents. The company furnished and maintained power saws. The five-day week was worked and the yarding area extended 1,500 feet from the landing.

I can remember back in 1918-21 when a one-side crew consisted of 18 men with a yarding distance of not over 1,000 feet. Steam donkeys were used and the average production was one million feet a month. If production ever hit as much as a million and a half it was considered super, super. And we worked a six-day week. Also if the yarding distance went as high as 1,500 feet it would require an extra machine with six more men.

It is a well-known fact that Weyerhaeuser got its timber for



almost nothing, paying \$1,500 to \$2,000 for a 160-acre claim that scaled from 10 to 17 million feet. Weyerhaeuser would also hire persons to take up a claim and prove it out by staying on it six months out of the year for three years and take over. I know this to be a fact because my father sold a 17 million feet claim to Weyerhaeuser for \$1,500 and he was asked to stake out another claim on the \$100 a year basis. From these figures we see why Weyerhaeuser reports profits of up to \$36 million per year.

IWA Logger

Issues Before Auto Convention

Milwaukee, Wis.
The big Milwaukee Nash Local 75 CIO United Auto Workers has just elected its eight delegates to the international union convention. Interest in the issues to be taken up at the convention were so sharp that 52 candidates ran for the eight-delegate positions. The local also went on record at a general union meeting to send a resolution to the convention calling for an end to five-year contract; to make the entire 25-cent cost-of-living factor a permanent part of wages and for the convention to chart a policy of winning an "immediate substantial wage increase." Considerable opposition was expressed to the whole idea of escalator clauses.

A second resolution passed was the demand of a UAW policy of FEPC clauses in all contracts. Considerable concern was raised about the inactivity

of Local 75's own FEPC committee, with widespread sentiment that it would have to be immediately activated. Members pointed to the loss of UAW shops in Milwaukee that were moving down south as an example of what happens when Negro and white workers are not united and when FEPC is not fought for.

A third strongly worded resolution called for the formation of a third party, "comprised of the working people, dirt farmers and small businessmen." The resolution denounced the "sapping of America's strength and Americans' blood in the futility of a Korean war." The resolution pointed to the sharp failures of the Democratic Party. While mentioning the Republican Party was the most pro-monopoly party, the resolution pointed to the intransigence of Big Business interests of the Democratic Party.

One local leader promised a fight for a new wage policy, and expressed the feeling that the "escalator" clause had been a failure.

The campaign for the eight-delegate positions showed that the many candidates were forced to come out with programs, with the most concern expressing itself for a wage increase and for winning the entire 25 cents as a permanent part of wages.

A Milwaukee Auto Worker.

"The American Way" Show Is Jimerow

Winston-Salem, N. C.

We want the whole world, and especially the colored people in Asia and Africa to know what the American capitalists mean by "The American Way."

In Winston-Salem (the weekend of Washington's Birthday) Horace Heidt, sponsored by Lucky Strikes, put on a show called, "The American Way." The show was put on at Reynolds Auditorium and Negroes were not permitted to attend because Jim Crow refuses to allow Negroes in this building.

When the local NAACP protested, Horace Heidt, who is a



member of the national executive board of NAACP said he would give a show for Negroes at a Winston-Salem Negro high school.

This is the American Tobacco Way. The tobacco industry way of life is Jim Crow, low wages, no union. When workers are divided by appeals to racial hatred it means miserable living for both whites and Negroes.

We want people like Horace Heidt to come out for the real American way for democracy in the South, for the right to vote, for the right to organize and have trade unions, for equal job opportunities for all. The American way as it truly should be included a public city auditorium open to all.

It is a little late in the day for anything else and we will be satisfied with nothing less than this. The colored people in Asia have told and are even now telling the American imperialists who bossed them around as "boys" and who robbed them of their labor and raw materials to get out.

We want everyone to know of these facts of the Washington Birthday weekend in Winston-Salem. Let them also know that whites and Negroes together are working for a real American way in the South.

A Group of White Workers.

Praise for Sports Page

New York

I like all of Lester Rodney's articles. I found "The Archie Moore Story" in The Worker very interesting. I saw the Moore-Maxim fight on television. After

all his years of waiting for this big fight, as the uncrowned champ, Moore showed Maxim, Maxim's "white hope" managed, and everyone else, who the real champion was. I also saw the Ray Robinson-Maxim fight last June in theatre television.

Last October, I moved from Cleveland, Ohio (Maxim's home town) to New York and after being introduced to The Worker, a real working-class paper, I realized my eyes had been shut to the truth for sixteen years. Soon, when more of us see the light, we shall unite and overcome the existing evils of today. Then our goal shall be peace and harmony throughout a free world. This is a proud and wonderful goal to look forward to, but in order to reach it we have to fight for it today.

Keep up the good work on the sports page and elsewhere.

LEO YOUNG, 17.

"Fish Out of Water"

Philadelphia, Penna.

I herewith send money order to renew my subscription. Please rush my sub as I'm like a fish out of water without The Worker.

C. C.

"Good Reading in the Mail"

New York

Thank you for some very pleasant and interesting reading. I am not a well person and I don't get out very much, and it is wonderful to have such reading brought to me by mail.

A. L.

Liked Piece on Art Shields

New York

I very much enjoyed Joseph North's article on Art Shields. It was most fitting that Mr. Shields' fine efforts in behalf of the progressive movement should have been recorded in the Anniversary issue of The Worker, for it is the qualitative, enlightening work of Shields which gives the paper its strength and durability.

A.

'QUOTES' FROM THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPERS

GOP Scheme to Pick the Pockets of the Poor

Picking Pockets Of Poorest

After years of buildup the Republican reaction again got up courage to introduce a sales tax, a mean scheme to have the poor, the least able to pay, pay the taxes the over-rich should pay. How many steel trust lobbyists will be busy attempting to lobby through this outrage has not yet been possible to determine.

—Minneapolis Labor Review.

A Break for Working Mothers

The nation's nine million working mothers may get an income tax break if a bill by Rep. Kenneth Roberts (D-Ala.), is adopted. The bill would allow them to deduct the money spent for care of their children while they are at work. The deduction would apply only to mothers who have an income of less than \$6,000 a year, plus \$500 for each child under 16. It would become effective for 1953 income tax returns.

—Buffalo Union Leader (CIO)

Teamwork Begs Down

The teamwork is all fouled up. The Republican Congress is not

cooperating with the Republican President. Despite the pledge of President Eisenhower to broaden and improve the social security program, one of the GOP stalwarts who, incidentally, was a Congressman in 1935 and voted against the original bill to establish the social security system, has succeeded in bottling up any plans to redeem the President's pledge. The GOP stalwart is Daniel A. Reed, Republican of New York.

—San Diego Labor Leader.

Krupp-ed or Corrupt?

Alfred Krupp, whose family armed Germany for three wars and whose property was confiscated by the Allies when he was convicted in 1948 of war crimes, signs an agreement with the Allies at Bonn never again to acquire controlling interest in German coal, steel or iron industries. . . . But he will regain confiscated properties, estimated to be worth up to \$300 million, which leaves him one of Europe's greatest manufacturers of steel products—a basic munition of war. Apparently Nazi war criminals are trusted further and receive more consideration than

U. S. Presidential cabinet officers.

—Trainman News.

Tough Fight Ahead

Even before the elections last fall it was assumed that whoever won would make changes in the Taft-Hartley Act. Following Eisenhower's victory, both the AFL, CIO and Congressional leaders submitted amendments which would lessen the burden of the act on unions. . . . The diehard anti-union bloc in Congress and their NAM supporters outside would be only too happy to revise the act—against the unions. Not content with such strike breaking provisions as injunctions, boycott bans and the like, they want to add additional weapons to their arsenal. Obviously there are still plenty of employers who have never learned to live with unions. Labor will have to fight hard if its proposed revisions are to become law.

—Seafarers Log.

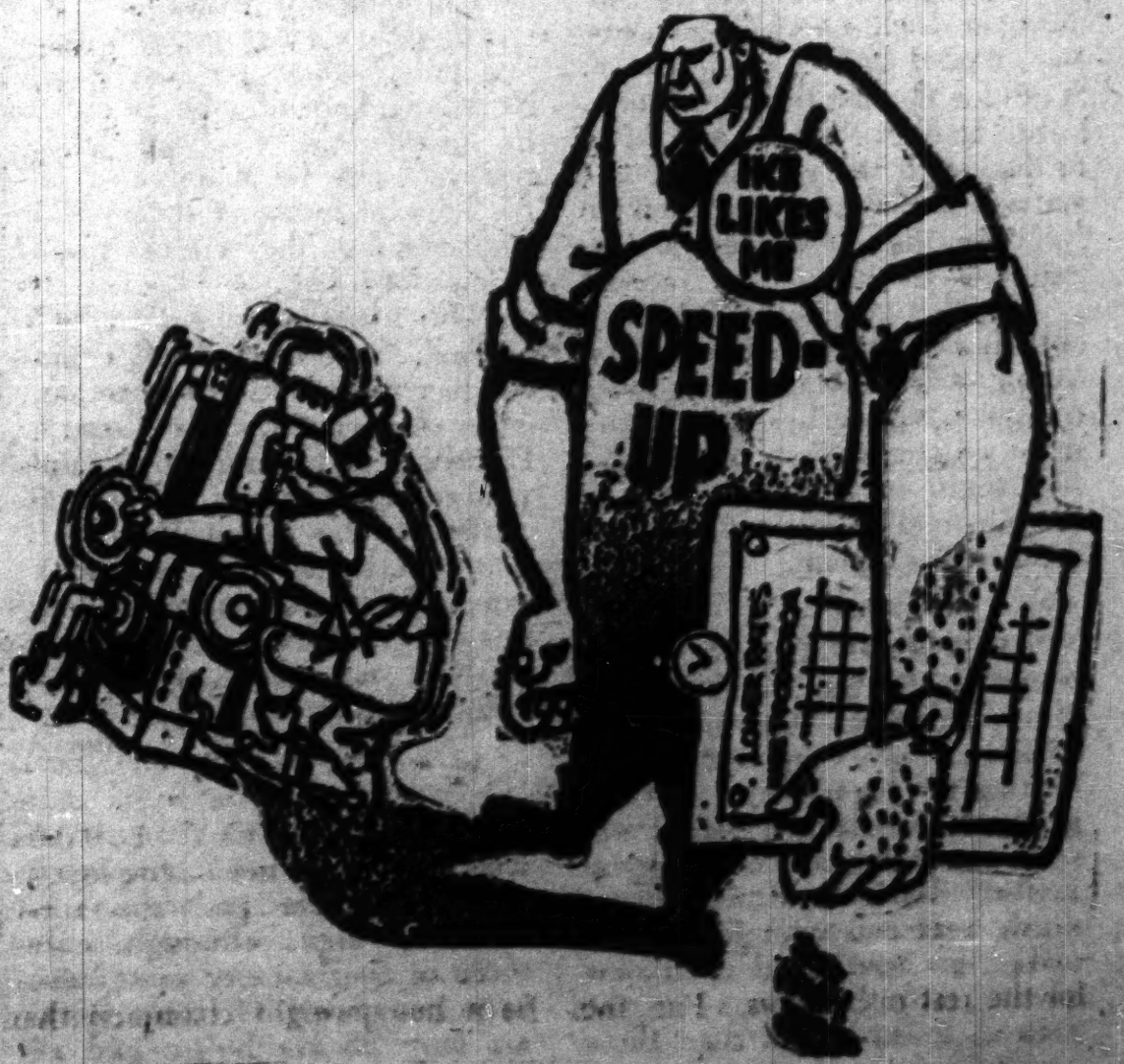
The Slow-Em-Out-Of-It Congress

It looks as though the 83rd Congress—which was to undertake the great crusade for clean-

er government, better living standards and correct all the evils that beset us the people—considering legislative action up to date, will become known as

the great slow-em-out-of-it Congress—at least in the case of labor, human welfare and social security legislation.

—United Mine Workers Journal



The Worker SPORTS

BOILERMAKER JIM DIES AT 77

Jeffries' One Mistake

By LESTER RODNEY

JIM JEFFRIES, who died two weeks ago at the age of 77, has considerable backing in the never-ending "Who Was the Best Heavyweight of All Time?" debate. In fact, if he hadn't let himself be pressured out of retirement into a belated "white hope" comeback against Jack Johnson, he would have a heck of a claim, for that was the mighty boilermaker's only defeat.

Big Jim, from out of Carroll, Ohio, also was a miner in his teens. He held the championship from 1899 through 1905, when he retired undefeated at the age of 30. He stood 6 feet 1½ inches, weighed 220 in his prime and was said to be able to run the 100 yards in close to 10 seconds. Very likely he was the fastest and strongest of all our heavyweight champions.

Jeffries was the fourth king of the big men under the Marquis de Queensbury rules. First was John L. Sullivan, the Boston Strong Boy whose invincibility was blasted by James J. Corbett. "Gentleman Jim," former San Francisco bank clerk, and the ring's fancy dan, amazed by wearing down and knocking out Sullivan in 1892. He reigned until 1897 when little Ruby Bob Fitzsimmons knocked him out with a paralyzing solar plexus punch. Jeffries hammered gamecock Fitzsimmons out of the title two years later and nobody beat the big swift sledgehammer hitter until he made his big mistake.

But Jeff was involved in some of the most dramatic fights in all ring history. In 1900 Corbett made a comeback attempt at the age of 35. The champ was a 2-1 favorite in heavy betting. Still speedy and never having been beaten except for the one by Fitz, Corbett jabbed and danced his way to a big lead over Jeffries before a roaring crowd of 8,000 at the old Seaside Athletic Club in Coney Island (a long way from Times Square in those days, not the last stop on the BMT subway!).

In the 23rd round he had a big lead and only two rounds to go to recapture the title. But the cumulative effects of Jeffries' punches, and his own efforts, must have weakened or slowed him, for suddenly the champ crunched over two whistling left hooks, his best punch, and, well, no heavyweight in history has YET regained a crown once lost! (And I don't think Jersey Joe Walcott will break the ice against Rocky Marciano.)

THREE YEARS LATER Corbett tried again, but at 38 he was a hollow shell of the man who had dazzled the great John L. himself, and after several knock-downs, the fight was stopped with the game Corbett on his feet but defenseless. So much for the "ifs" that "they never stopped a fight until someone dropped in the good old days."

Another fight in which Jeffries fended off a spectacular comeback attempt by an ex-champ came in 1902 when Ruby Bob Fitzsimmons tried to regain the title at the age of 40. Fitz was known as a fistie freak because he was so small. He was really an overgrown middleweight. He was 40 pounds lighter and 13 years older than the mighty Jeffries and had watched Corbett go down in his comeback attempt.

The story is that Fitz was broke. A former blacksmith, he wanted another crack at the "easier" money before resigning himself to swing the hammer all day long for the rest of his days. Fitz, inci-

JIM JEFFRIES
Sparring in his later years

dentally, spoke alongside of old Bill Haywood in a Madison Square Garden meeting for the Paterson, N. J., strikers who were being framed.

Well, don't let that get you rooting for him to turn the tables against Jeffries, for it didn't make sense. The fight was held in a circus tent at Valencia St. in Frisco. The accounts of it tell of a high wind ripping the tent.

Thirty seconds after the opening bell, Fitz, fighting with a desperate fury, cracked Jeffries face open. For eight rounds he withstood Big Jim's blows, cut, slashed and chopped the great champ as the crowd roared its cheers for the "little old man."

In the eighth Fitz landed a terrific blow over Jeffries' left eye and the blood poured all over the place. Stories say the wind blowing in through the tent sprayed it over ringsiders. His handlers were unable to stem the flow between rounds. Jeffries came out for the ninth knowing what Ray Robinson knew against Randy Turpin last year, that he had to knock out his man right away or lose the fight. Without bothering to box, he bulled into the lighter Fitz and backed him into a corner while shaking off six darting lefts which Fitz landed unerringly. Then Jeff feinted a right and fired his crushing left point blank to the body. It thudded home and the gallant 40-year-old warrior went down, rolled over once, tried to get up and couldn't make it. Jeffries was still champ.

THE BIG BOY, at his peak, retired after knocking out Jack Monroe in two rounds in 1905. He had finished off all the ex-champions' comebacks and run out of profitable opposition. He said good-bye to the ring.

Two years later in Sidney, Australia, Jack Johnson upcutted a short-lived champion named Tommy Burns into oblivion and became the first Negro heavyweight to wear the crown.

The racists went into an uproar. It seems there was even more ballyhoo, nation-wide interest and importance attached to the heavyweight championship in that era than today. O'Henry is supposed to have solemnly said: "I'd rather be a heavyweight champion than

anything else in the world." The press was full of rampant chauvinism, yelling for a "white hope" to come along and "take back" the title. Incredibly vicious things were written about Johnson, who sent the racists into even a louder uproar by taking no guff. In his own way, and he was on his own in a large measure, Jack answered back, doing things like driving his large red car emblazoned with his name up to hotels and restaurants and demanding service for the world champion.

Johnson had held the title for three years when they dug Jeffries out of retirement to "get back" the title. Jeff was 35 and had been out of action five years when they finally persuaded him. He went into training to shed about 60 pounds which had added themselves to his big frame. As he took off weight and began to look something like the old unbeaten Jeff, the "white hope" hullabaloo got louder. All this, plus learned articles about Johnson's "native lack of courage," made Jeffries a 10-7 favorite over the champ on that brilliant hot July 4th at Reno, Nevada, before 20,000 fans.

This was the first title fight of which moving pictures were made, and you may have seen the films.

Johnson later told how he was quite alone. There were not many Negroes in attendance. It was a fight for the wealthy to attend. John L. Sullivan and Jim Corbett were prominent at ringside cheering for Jeffries.

Movies show that from the start it was no contest. Johnson, a master stylist who didn't go in for tip toe dancing at the expense of punch, fought flat-footed and yet was very fast. He had a lightning right uppercut which he delivered in close. He tied up the rusty boilermaker's rushes with ease. In the fourth he opened a cut over Jeff's eye and by the ninth he had the eye tight shut. Whenever he scored a good blow he'd turn to the vociferous Corbett at ringside and laugh out loud, asking "Gentleman" Jim how he liked that one.

In the 15th he put Jeffries down, the first time the sturdy Jim had ever hit the deck. Jeff was up at nine, and two swift uppercuts sent him down for nine more. A final barrage sent him spinning into the ropes. He folded to the canvas and when the count reached seven his seconds jumped into the ring. Johnson was still champ.

Jeffries had the good sense to stay retired after that. In later years he himself attacked the "white hope" concept and spoke of Johnson as a great champion.

Trotters May
Solve That
Height Problem

The Harlem Globetrotters, who lost their big man when Nat Clifton went to the pro league-Knickerbockers, have a couple of tall young ones on the way up. They are J. C. Gipson, an 18-year-old from Los Angeles who stands 6-10 and played high school ball, and Lee Garner, another 6-10 youngster, 19 years old, out of Acorn, Mississippi. Both are rated exceptional prospects who will develop with experience.

Lack of the big man to cope with George Mikan was the reason the Trotters could no longer hold their own with the pro champs, the Minneapolis Lakers, after playing them even with Clifton (a high-jumping 6-5½-inch star.)

THE WORKER PREVUES

Browns Could Finish
As High As Fourth

THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS, who almost became the Baltimore Orioles, figure to do better than their 7th place finish of last season in which they won 64 and lost 90. They are by no stretch of the imagination in the class of the top three pennant contenders, the Yanks, Indians and White Sox, but in our opinion could finish ahead of any of the others. In other words, there is an outside chance for 4th place as a top target for the improved Marion-men.

On what do we base this?

1. The acquisition of that real good shortstop, which can transform a team, Bill Hunter, the Texas League MVP bought for 90 Gs from the overstocked Brooklyn farm system, is called ripe ready for immediate stardom by baseball people. At Fort Worth, they say he was better than Al Carresquel, who also prepared there.

2. The acquisition of at least two thirds of a settled big league outfield in power hitting Vic Wertz and Johnny Groth, both of whom figure to benefit by the change from the chaotic Tigers of last year. Wertz could hit a lot of homers in Sportsman Park.

3. A really formidable pitching addition in Bobo Holloman, a 16-7 performer in the International League, but more important, the runaway best pitcher in the fast Puerto Rican Winter League, where they all said, "Where'd this guy come from, he can win 20 up there!"

The club needs another outfielder, a hitting first baseman and more pitching strength. They're trying to make Roy Sievers into a 1st baseman on the memory of his great Rookie of the Year start. Behind him it's Kryhoski, Goldsberry and some rookies.

The rest of the infield finds Bobby Young at 2nd, a nice ball-player apt to up his batting average, Hunter at short, and sturdy hitting fair fielding Jim Dyck at 3rd. The third outfield post may be filled with returning draftee Kokos, an inconsistent long ball hitter, and run of the mill big leagues like Lenhart and Edwards. The catcher, Clint Courtney, is

SATCHEL PAIGE
Another Big League Pitcher?

2nd best in the league to Berra. The pitching is the "if" department which will tell the story of whether it is 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th for the Browns.

Will Virgil Trucks, acquired from Detroit, flash some of that double no-hit form? Did Gene Bearden really regain that old Cleveland form with his last season spurt? Has old Satch Paige got another great year of super-relieving in his right arm? Is Dick Littlefield about to blossom out as a great young southpaw after signs of same last year?

The reasonably solid elements of the staff are Lefty Cain and righty Pillette, neither of whom burned up the league but both of whom can pitch good winning ball with a good club. Holloman could make a big pitching difference.

Other rookie hopes at this stage seem to be third baseman George Freese, who hit a lusty 313 with 91 rbis for Mobile, and catcher Dan Baich who hit 326 for Oklahoma City. If Freese made it, Dyck would round out the outfield nicely.

All in all, with a few developments like a Siever comeback and half the pitching "ifs" coming through, there would be nothing too surprising in this club beating out the A's, Senators, Red Sox and Tigers.... L.R.

Slugging Plumber Chisox Star

That "set" Chicago White Sox outfield of Minoza, Rivera and Mele that manager Paul Richards was so happy about may have to be broken up—by a slugging plumber named Bill Wilson who just finished his two-year draft hitch. He could be the lad to give the upcoming Sox the big blast to put them over the top.

"Wilson has amazed me," admits Richards. "They told he was a fine prospect when he reported to us this spring but he's shown me he's ready to play big league ball right now."

"He has as much, if not more, power than anyone on our ball club and he is a wonderful outfielder. You can say I've gone completely overboard on him and you won't be wrong at all."

"That Wilson kid looks like the goods," declared Leo Durocher after a recent game between his Giants and the White Sox. "The White Sox have quite a boy in him and I wouldn't be surprised if he became one of the stars in the American League."

The husky, six-foot, two-inch Wilson, just out of service, served his apprenticeship as a plumber and thought of continuing in that line before finding out that getting base hits was as easy for him as drawing water out of a faucet.

"I can't remember when I last saw a young ball player do as many things as well as Wilson does," says Richards. "He gives you that long ball at the plate, is exceptionally fast on his feet and plays the outfield like he was born in it."

In his last season in professional ball before entering the service, the 24-year-old right-handed hitting Wilson batted .311 for Memphis in 1950 while walloping 36 home runs and driving in 125 runs. He played for the Marinao of the Cuban League this winter and performed brilliantly there, also.

Comiskey Park fans may be slated to see a lot of young Bill Wilson this summer.

He's a plumber who has all the tools to do the job in the majors.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 30 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7054. Cable Address: "Dailwork," New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Derner; Secretary-Treasurer — Charles J. Hendley

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woman today...

Woman of the Year

It wasn't her first award. But this one was different; it symbolized the role of women in the fight for Negro rights.

By DON WHEELDIN

LOS ANGELES
A LUNCHEON was held earlier this year to honor a number of Negro women for contributions they had made to the Los Angeles community during 1952.

The affair was sponsored by a leading Negro newspaper, held in a Negro hotel, and cited persons from outstanding organizations among the Negro people.

Women working in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, Our Authors Study Club, religious and cultural organizations were singled out for special citations.

A spokesman at the luncheon said:

"This is a new day for women of America. The world is seeking to find out what we do, how we live, what contributions we make to our world community. We must be ready to stand inspection and meet the challenge."

With these words the top award—a plaque designating her as Woman of the Year—was given to Vaino Hassan Spencer.

MRS. SPENCER was graduated from Southwestern Law School, an honor student, only last year. She was the sole Negro woman to take the state bar examination. Now, as a practicing attorney, she is specializing in the field of civil rights.

"I picked this particular field because I don't like to see some people push other people around," she explained. "As a Negro I feel we should be in the very forefront of helping to solve these problems which directly affect us."

Mrs. Spencer stressed the importance of Negroes making good use of civil rights legislation on the California statute book. "Every Negro who fails to use these laws," she said, "is shirking his duty to himself, his race and democracy."

This admonition, given with quiet dignity, symbolizes the determination of Negro women to share the leadership in the fight for full freedom of all the Negro people.

Mrs. Spencer revealed that she was currently handling seven court cases.

"Every one of them," she said, "is a case involving civil rights."

Six of the cases are directed against the Hotel Stratford, for refusing to serve six different persons on different occasions in the hotel's cocktail room.

"The seventh case," she smiled, "is the action in which you are involved."

(Editor's note: Mr. Wheeladin and three other Negro newspapermen are principals in a felony case against a white man charged with trying to run them down in a truck).

THE WOMAN of the Year is but one of many honors Mrs. Spencer has won during her young lifetime.

In 1949 she was graduated cum laude from Los Angeles City College, after completing four years work in two by attending summer sessions. The legal department awarded her a citation characterizing her as the "outstanding student in the Department of Law."



VAINO SPENCER

Prior to her passing the bar examination in 1952 there were only two women Negro attorneys in the state, both practicing in Los Angeles county.

Why did she choose law?
"I picked law because, as a youngster, I was in love with Perry Mason, an Erle Stanley Gardner character. It's that simple."

AFTER GRADUATING and being married, Mrs. Spencer entered Southwestern Law School. Her consistently good grades brought honors to her from several national legal fraternities.

Mrs. Spencer said she didn't face the financial hardships often suffered by students, particularly Negroes.

"I knew of so many Negro students holding down full time jobs at the post office and elsewhere while trying to get their education, I decided not to try both, but to put in the work years first."

"I worked and saved with the hope of finishing my education, and after I was married my husband helped me. Out of my own experience and knowledge of how tough it is for some Negro students, I say it was easy for me."

WHILE identifying herself as a Negro, Mrs. Spencer speaks with equal pride of her Asian ancestry.

"I was named," she said, "for my paternal grandmother, who was born in Ceylon, off the coast of India. My father was born there also."

It is no accident that Mrs. Spencer was selected Woman of the Year by conservative spokesmen of the Negro community.

She emerges as an articulate spokesman for full civil rights and Negro representation, and as a competent foe of restrictive covenants, at a time when the most conservative sections of the Negro community are being engaged on these fronts.

A member of the Consolidated Realty Board, the NAACP, and the Urban League Guild, Mrs. Spencer has just renewed membership in the National Lawyers Guild, because "they were the first integrated organization in the field to welcome Negro membership."

"We shouldn't forget things like that."

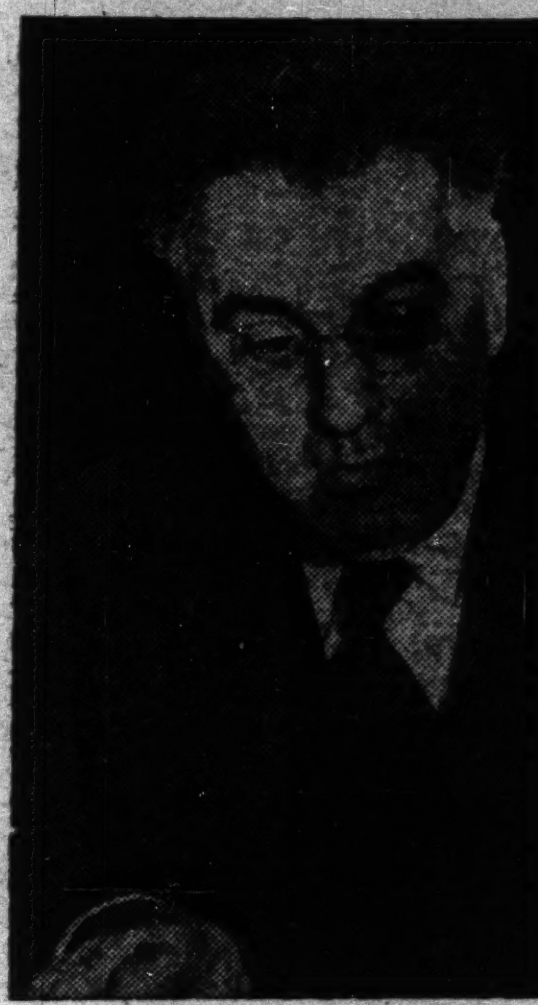
Rabbi Debunks Soviet 'Anti-Semitism' Smear

RABBI HILLEL SILVER, well known figure in Jewish circles, told a West Coast audience recently that "there is no authenticated evidence to substantiate charges of an all-out anti-Semitism" in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Silver, who visited Los Angeles to be feted on his 60th birthday, told both the press at a conference and the Zionist Organization of America which sponsored his banquet that "the recent breaking off relations with Israel by Russia is not a prelude to war. Peace can be made permanent."

"THE SOVIET UNION," he told reporters, "quite as much as the United States of America does not want war."

Dr. Silver's view was that the Soviet Union should make a statement "regarding the clear meaning" of the recent Prague trial where 11 spies working for Western espionage agencies were exposed and hanged. He asked



RABBI HILLEL SILVER

Moscow to refute "the unsubstantiated rumors." He said "while the Eastern European situation is grave, I see no cause for panic."

Dr. Silver warned that the Washington policy of arming the leaders of the Arab States was repeating the "blunders of Great Britain in arming Germany in the '30's to fight communism."

IT IS THE position of Israel government leaders that Israel can be "more reliable" as a military adjunct of the Pentagon than the present Arab states. On this basis, Israel leaders criticize Washington's policy of helping the fascist rulers like Naguib with whom they seek parity in rearmament.

Dr. Silver stated that the Soviet Union's "attitude" toward the government of Israel was "predictable because it was inevitable that Israel would move into the orbit of Western influence." He did not say why it was "inevitable."

American Labor Delegation to USSR in 1927

(Continued from page 3)

Dunn was asked if he himself had any idea, at the time of the historic significance of the interview.

He shook his head ruefully. "No," he admitted, "I don't think any of us did. I just knew we were getting the dope we wanted, straight."

WITHOUT any visible "protocol about our leaving," the delegates felt, he said, that "we had outstayed ourselves," and so they went up and shook hands with Stalin. "It was a good warm handshake."

Dunn was standing near when Davis, who spoke Russian quite well, having been in charge of YMCA work in Czarist Russia early in World War I, pulled out a little snapshot and showed it to Stalin. It was a photo of Stalin's mother that he had made recently. Stalin said it was a good likeness, and smiled.

Although the delegates weren't theoreticians, all of them seemed to realize as they left

that this interview had been the culmination.

TWO BOOKS were produced as a result of the labor delegation's study of conditions in the Soviet Union. One was the little fact-packed book, "Russia After Ten Years," signed by Maurer, Brophy, Palmer and Doyle, favorably reviewed by a number of periodicals including the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America's Information Service. The other was the 364-page "Soviet Russia in the Second Decade," by the experts, published by the John Day Co. in 1928, and edited by Chase, Dunn and Tugwell.

The only mention of Stalin's name in the labor men's book, occurs in the chapter, "Relations with Other Countries," which lays the basis for their final appeal for recognition of Soviet Russia. After describing the Soviet Union's desire for general European disarmament, the report declared: "Stalin, Secretary of the Communist Party, and the most powerful political figure in Russia, de-

clared to us personally that Russia was ready to disarm and 'entirely to annihilate her standing army'."

"It was only after we had seen Stalin that we got together, this varied but open-minded delegation, and pretty well agreed that we ought to go home determined to promote a rank-and-file labor delegation, which we did, and, more important, to work for recognition of the Soviet Union," said Dunn.

Even then, their final decision was influenced so much by any recognition of the dominant role that Stalin played, but that he had convinced them finally that the Soviet Union needed and would determinedly work for peace, according to Dunn.

But what Stalin told them made all their detailed work on Soviet wages, education, housing, study of the government, and other fields fall into place and make a pattern, a pattern which spelled stability, dependability, and a nation to deal with, trade with and thus bring more security to American workers.

Your Health

ANTIHISTAMINE DRUGS

By Federal Press

AMERICANS are today spending over \$100 million a year on antihistamine drugs. These drugs are being sold over the counter directly to the consumer with claims made by the drug companies that they will relieve colds and allergic disorders. Articles have appeared in Readers Digest and other magazines praising the drugs and practically urging people to buy them for self-treatment.

On the other hand, careful scientific studies by medical research groups have conclusively proven that the antihistamine drugs are without any value in either relieving or curing the common cold.

A sure-fire method of curing colds has not yet been discovered. The safest and most economical thing for a person to do when a cold is impending, or has arrived, is to get into bed and stay there for a day. Nose drops, inhalers, gargles, salves for rubbing onto the chest, alkalizers, vitamins, laxatives, lemon drinks, etc., are of no value in preventing, aborting or curing a cold.

One or two aspirin tablets and a hot drink will help relieve the achiness that sometimes accompanies a cold. But no medicine taken by mouth, rubbed on the skin or instilled into the nose or throat will change the course of a cold or substantially reduce its

duration. And that goes for antihistamine drugs as well, notwithstanding all the ballyhoo of the drug manufacturers.

As for allergic disorders such as hay fever and asthma, for which the antihistamines are also being advertised and sold directly to the consumer, these disorders do indeed respond to the appropriate use of antihistamine drugs. But no person can determine for himself the preparation and dose suitable for his needs.

Allergic disorders should be diagnosed and treated by physicians. Suitable treatment is possible only after a careful history has been taken and a physical examination performed. The doctor then can prescribe an appropriate antihistamine drug, either alone or combined with an immunization program.

Prolonged self-treatment with an antihistamine drug may cause toxic symptoms such as dizziness, headache, poor coordination of muscles and other symptoms interfering with normal activities and interests. These toxic symptoms have been known to cause auto accidents and injuries to workers in the shop. Occasionally more severe symptoms may occur.

For these reasons, antihistamine drugs should be taken only under the supervision of a physician.

Congressmen, Senators Feel People's Demand for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

came to the Senate 31 years ago when old Tom Watson died. There is no more conservative member of Senate Foreign Relations committee than George of Georgia. What did he think of an Eisenhower - Malenkov meeting?

"Mr. Malenkov's statement opened the door wider," said Sen. George, sitting behind his great mahogany desk. "I think it was the most direct statement and the most clearly pronounced statement which has come from an official head of the Soviet Government. When this statement is coupled with the answers Mr. Stalin gave to Mr. Reston, and with the other statements by Mr. Malenkov, they open the possibility for profitable discussion of our differences."

"Actually," Sen. George continued, "the differences ought not to exist. For however the political philosophies may differ, if we follow traditional American policy, we can live at peace. Our historical position is that we have never declined to recognize governments which are even sharply different from our own. We are concerned only with whether there is a government, that it is a stable government, and that it carries out its international obligations."

SEN. GEORGE said he would not presume to suggest to President Eisenhower that he should arrange a meeting with Malenkov. He recalled, however, that after the Stalin-Reston exchange of questions and answers on last Christmas eve, Eisenhower said he would be willing to go half-way round the world if that would advance the cause of peace.

"I took the President's statement with the Soviet leaders," George said. "I thought the President's statement was a fair, reasonable statement. I think the President will probably find occasion to repeat his willingness to consider proposals to adjust the differences. I think every door should be kept open for adjustment of differences between the Soviet government and ourselves."

"I realize we have strong feelings that we cannot afford to indulge in false hopes, but we should keep the door open."

GEORGE recalled that Malenkov's speech to the Supreme So-

viet was not the first occasion he extended the offer of peace. Malenkov made a similar statement at the bier of Stalin. "And then in elections in 1950, Malenkov said the same things", George pointed out.

I thanked the Senator and went to see Sen. William Langer (R-ND), now chairman of the powerful Senate Judiciary committee.

LANGER is a large man who chews vigorously on a cellophane wrapped cigar without removing the wrapping. He was surrounded by books and documents as he leaned back in his chair behind his desk.

"Sure, I'll comment," he boomed. "The statement made by Malenkov ought to be taken at face value. Malenkov is a new man just elected to office and we recently elected a new President here. The President of the United States ought to meet with him. President Eisenhower was elected on a platform of peace, and he ought to have this meeting as soon as possible. Take advantage of the new situation. Sit down with him at the earliest practical moment and extend the hand of good fellowship and greeting."

SEVERAL SENATORS I called on were out so I crossed the capitol plaza to the House Office buildings.

Rep. Kenneth Keating (R-NY) referred me to a statement he had made in a television broadcast—"Youth Wants to Know"—a few hours after Malenkov was named Premier.

"This is the time to strike for peace," Keating had said. He urged that the U. S. put forward "a new proposal for peace . . . as quickly as possible. . . . It is within the realm of possibility that this is the time when we could achieve world peace."

SINCE he made this statement, Keating told me, he has received a number of letters congratulating him. "Some came from Communists, some from good people," the right-wing Republican said. "And some raised Cain with me—said I was following the Commie line."

But he wasn't going to change his position on that account, he said. He recognized that his constituents approved of his standing on a peace plank.

TWO FLIGHTS down I found Rep. John Blatnik (D-Minn).

"I was always in favor of the top heads of the states coming together," he said.

I asked him if he thought the Malenkov statement increased the chances for peace.

"Well, at any rate, the hopes of the people for peace have been raised," he said.

"If they would settle this Korean war, that should be the first thing on the agenda," said Blatnik, a much decorated hero of World War II. "The killing is going on. Ordinary young kids, Americans and Chinese too, workers and peasants, getting killed. Let them settle this Korean war by negotiation."

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first thing. That would be concrete evidence that the Soviet Union and our government could resolve their differences."

MY NEXT STOP was in the office of Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R-ND). Burdick looks like the wheat farmers he represents. He took a cigar out of his mouth and commented without hesitation:

"As far as I am concerned, I think that by all means they ought to get together and see what comes out of it. I'd suggest some neutral country where they could both be safe. Malenkov wouldn't want to come here and we wouldn't want President Eisenhower to go to Russia. No harm could come out of such a meeting and if they did come to some agreement, then by golly, we'd have a big celebration. Nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of their getting together."

Rep. Burdick thought it was a good idea that I was canvassing the opinion of many Congressmen. "I want to compliment you on what you are doing, because that will help peace," he said.

What's Behind Plane Incidents

I HAD KNOWN Sen. Kefauver when he fought with much militancy against enactment of the McCarran police state act and the Taft-Hartley act in earlier years. I wondered how he stood on peace.

The Tennessean was cool on this question.

"I have no comment to make about Malenkov's statement," he said. "Let the Russians stop shooting down our planes."

When I came out of the Senate office building, the newspapers were screaming of a new plane incident.

On March 10, a U. S. jet plane was reported shot down on the border between Czechoslovakia and the U. S. Zone of West Germany. On March 12, a British bomber was downed by Soviet-made jets on the border between East Germany and the British zone of West Germany.

With regard to the first, the government in Prague said the U. S. plane had violated Czech territory. With regard to the second, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill admitted that the British bomber "may . . . have accidentally crossed into the Eastern zone of Germany at some point."

THE ANSWER to Kefauver, it seemed to me, was that U. S. and Britain were conducting provocative flights over socialist territory, deliberately creating the incidents which could be used to intensify war-like sentiments among the people.

This was confirmed in the current issue of Newsweek magazine which said that while the Air Force officially denied it, U. S. planes have been deliberately crossing the Yalu river boundary into Manchuria. "The pilots are said to be crossing 'accidentally,'" said Newsweek.

But what of this new incident?

The Air Force claimed that a Strategic Air Command RB-50 had been shot at by a Soviet MIG-15 25 miles off the Siberian peninsula of Kamchatka (Soviet territory). The U. S. plane, which was described as engaged in "weather observation" was armed and it returned the fire, the Air Force said.

BUT WASHINGTON reaction to the incident was not as reckless as the headlines indicated. The New York Times reported:

"Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt), a member of the Senate Armed Forces Committee said he would ask that group to study whether there was an element of chip on the shoulder in the weather plane's flying close to Kamchatka. He said the Air Force might have been

People Alerted on McCarthyism

(Continued from Page 6)

the probers.

SIGNIFICANTLY, IN THE BATTLE for American democracy against the McCarthy-McCarran subversives two top union leaders spoke out in a new way.

President Carl J. Megel of the AFL American Federation of Teachers said: "We oppose the McCarthy technique of searching out Communists in public office because it strikes at the very root of our democratic philosophy."

Perhaps the most telling blow was struck by CIO secretary-treasurer James B. Carey, who, as is well known, won notoriety with his "cold-war" slogan: "We united with communism to fight fascism and we will unite with fascism to fight communism." Carey was discovering that the professional witchhunters of the McCarran, McCarthy, Velde, Jenner stripe were "anti-liberal, anti-labor and pro-reaction." Carey sailed into the fast-widening "loyalty probes" of the "dirty four" as a crude effort "to strait-jacket the American mind." (See George Morris' column in this issue for more details.)

THESE EVENTS confound the dogmatists who said that fascism was inevitable in the USA. These events give at least a partial answer to the question asked so anxiously by Europeans: "Will your USA take the road to fascism as the McCarthyites so clearly intend?" It is not a closed question that democracy-hating McCarthyism, aided by Eisenhower and Taft, shall have an easy and unrestricted victory in the United States. Resistance is growing.

This resistance can really save the American Constitution and the rights of Americans to demand peace, or the rights of labor to demand better living standards. True, the anti-McCarthy resistance is not yet strong enough to have prevented the terrorization of the House into a near-unanimous vote for increasing the Un-American appropriation to an all-time high of \$300,000 (only two opposed).

Nor is the resistance united enough, or sufficiently led by its natural leader, the American trade unions, to be able to rout the "reign of fear" typified most brutally in the Rosenberg frameup, in the Smith Act frameups, and in the pall of fear laid over 14,000,000 foreign-born Americans by the McCarran-Walter immigration law. But the situation is no longer a pushover for the pro-fascists. The desire for peace is too strong. The desire to keep free speech is deep in the national heritage.

FOR MARXISTS and Left-progressives, in the trade union movement and in the communities, these new developments were a sign that old fetishes, old outlooks and old viewpoints could no longer be allowed to hamper the unfolding of a people's coalition to save the United States Constitution, free speech and peace.

Progressives who opposed the McCarran-Walter law in its entirety are wrong to stand aside from their fellow-Americans who oppose only parts of it. Marxist spokesmen said emphatically. A vicious McCarthy attack on even the hired pro-war propagandists of the Voice of America should be opposed unitedly by all Americans regardless of political views. The frameup of a Hiss or a Lattimore comes from the same forces which rigged the Rosenberg frameup.

If a hired stoolpigeon can "find a little reckless" in venturing so close to Soviet territory and said he wondered if the weather could not be observed at a safer distance."

I read this to a Washington reporter who had been among the newsmen who interviewed Flanders.

"His exact words," the reporter with a smile said "were: 'That's a hell of a place to observe weather.'"

ger" a Julius or Ethel Rosenberg, or a Gene Dennis or a Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry or a Claudia Jones, either to the electric chair on into jail, then hired "finger men" can do the same for a Carey or a Bishop Oxnham or a Lattimore—or even an Acheson or a Truman if the pro-fascists need such developments.

Some realization of this was behind America's answering back. The pro-fascists will step up their attack. But so can the democratic forces step up their resistance, and their counter-offensive. The McCarthyites thrive on dogma and disunity.

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Howard Fast Reviews Steve Nelson's 'The Volunteers'

THE VOLUNTEERS by Steve Nelson; published by Masses & Mainstream, 832 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Price cloth \$2.50; paper \$1.

Reviewed by HOWARD FAST

IN CHICAGO, 23 years ago a young unemployed worker was arrested with a number of other unemployed workers. He was taken to a police station, where he saw his comrades threatened and beaten. Five days later, he was once again marching in a demonstration of the unemployed.

In this way, Steve Nelson begins the story of the path that led him to Spain and of his experiences fighting in the Spanish War and leading the American volunteers. The book takes him through many months of preparation, training and combat, and describes two major battles. This is the story told in *The Volunteers* by Steve Nelson, a man I know well and honor and love. Today, Steve Nelson is once again on trial in Pittsburgh, once again on framed charges, once again for no crime but devotion to the United States of America and to the American working class.

It is the second major trial for Steve Nelson, for a year or so ago he was framed and found guilty under the rotten Sedition Act of Pennsylvania. Then he was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, thrown into solitary confinement in a tiny, dirty and wet cell, kept there for weeks, tortured cruelly—and was, actually, in the slow process of being murdered. But through his suffering and increasing weakness, his voice went out to the world; he was not silenced; and he never stopped fighting.

THIS IS A VERY great man, a man of high courage, whose voice is eloquent, whose spirit is high, and whose bearing is gallant and brave. This, I

knew, and I was not approaching him as such this time; I was approaching him as a man who had written a book. And as a reviewer of that book, I, who was so little suited to sit in judgment upon the man, would be expected to sit in judgment upon the book.

It was not a position I enjoyed. I am truthful about my feelings concerning books and my opinions of books; in such matters, I have never wilfully lied, and I look upon the art of writing, to which most of my life has been devoted, with great seriousness. Whatever was the case with Steve Nelson's book, I would say it, gently, if need be, and sorrowfully perhaps, but truthfully according to what was in the book.

I make this laborious explanation because I have just finished reading Steve Nelson's book, *The Volunteers*, giving myself time after finishing it only to break loose from its spell and to contemplate some of what I have just read. I know this, however; I know that I have read a moving and beautiful book which is also a superb piece of literary art. Thus, the explanation. I am not saying this because Nelson is a brave man, a man who fights for all that is best in our time and our lives. Let me underline that.

Steve Nelson could have been all that he is—and he could have written a bad and unreadable book.

He did not. He has, in my considered opinion, written the finest book on the Spanish War that I have read. He has written it with consummate art and amazing restraint. He has approached his subject, not in dry terms of politics and history, but on the highest level of artistic humanism. It is in that vein that I want to discuss *The Volunteers*, and speak of Nelson the writer; for I will not accept the man's defeat, and the story

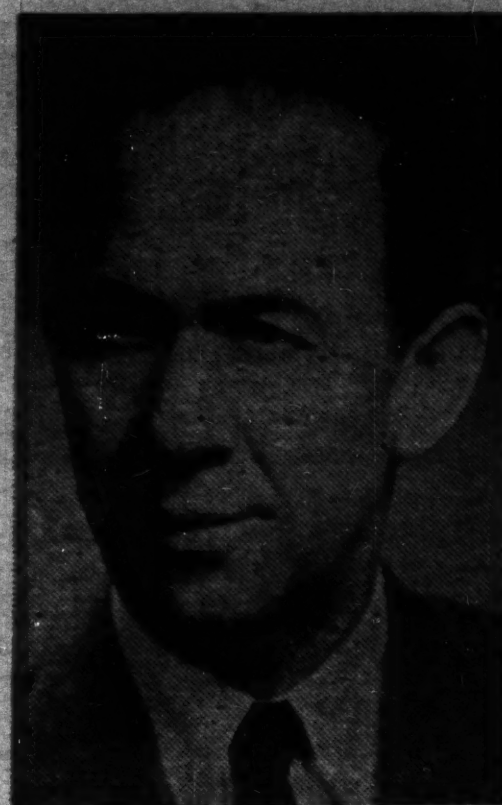
of Spain is not the last or even the greatest story he will tell.

THE SPANISH struggle and the long-continued agony of Spain under the heel of the butcher Franco have influenced almost every thoughtful writer of our time. Indeed, how could one write, even in passing, of any act of the anti-fascist drama and ignore Spain? Symbolically, the men of the Lincoln Brigade fought for us, died for us, and redeemed us; and around them and out of the Spanish People, the Spanish Struggle and the Spanish Soil, a whole section of American literature has emerged. If you doubt this, you have only to glance at a sampling of that literature in the fine anthology published of the Lincoln Brigade Veterans, *Heart of Spain*.

The importance of this literature and its contribution to the development of the best currents in American literature as a whole, must not be underestimated; for in it are developed the first pattern of a new kind of man, a new hero, and a new splendor in the life and death of men and women. Much can be said of this, but I do not think that anyone has said it better than John Strachey did 15 years ago, before he discovered the abundant reward of rebaiting. At that time, in 1938, he wrote:

"The Elizabethans said that death was eloquent. Perhaps the death of Caudwell, and of the men from London and Glasgow and Middlesbrough and Cardiff who have died with him in Spain, may so speak that the people of Britain will begin to understand why Communists fight and die for democratic freedom; for it seems that nothing less than the indubitable signature of death will make men believe in their sincerity."

THIS IS THE THEME with which Steve Nelson deals. He did not simply set out to write



STEVE NELSON

another book about Spain; and of course the difference between his book and the tailor-made and cut-to-order journalistic battle accounts of today—so that a man writes of Korea today exactly as he did of World War Two—a decade ago, changing only place names and time—is so great as hardly to need mentioning. Nor is he describing the blood and thunder of battle for the excitement found in it. Something else entirely is undertaken by Nelson, to wit:

He shares a mighty experience, and he has seen young men in the good prime of their youth lay down their lives bravely and willingly that Spain might be free and that Fascism might be halted before the gates of Madrid. He has shared and examined their courage. It is a new courage. It has its sources in a scientific knowledge of the future, when all men will live as brothers and where the world will be like a garden of beauty. Steve Nelson, a worker from Chicago, has shared the experience of a conscious and thoughtful military unit. He must write of it. He must explain the strange, new greatness of the communists who went to Spain to stop fascism. And this he does, very well, very deeply, and with fine understanding. He approaches one of the most complex problems in literature today, and he solves the problem as few others have. Only in the Russian novel, *And Not to Die*, do I remember as fine an inquiry

into the ethics of the communist who fights with a gun in his hand for mankind's freedom.

IF I HAVE SAID anything to indicate a heavy hand or a pompous manner, then you must disregard it. This is a very exciting book, which you will have difficulty in laying aside before you have finished it. The narration flows, seemingly without effort; the dialogue is crisp and realistic; and the choice of incident is very good. Nelson's modest and gentle understatement is deceptive indeed; in the very quietness and restraint of his approach, drama is underlined and accented. His descriptions of the battles of Brunete and Belchite will remain, I believe, as classics in battle literature. He paints terrain with color and accuracy, and not since reading Stephen Crane have I experienced the fear and motion of battle out of a few simple yet moving lines. He is utterly without ego or pomposity; there are no cardboard figures of political saints in this book, but men of flesh and blood and fear and exultation, and here I believe Steve Nelson has pioneered the way for believable writing about communists.

In the section which he entitles *El Fantastico*, Nelson's artistry reaches its peak, and this is a fine specimen of this genre of writing. On the other hand, the simple and moving directness with which he describes his meeting with Dr. Edward Barsky on the battle line or the death of John Cookson can be envied by any professional writer.

I do not know whether the New York Times will review *The Volunteers* or what they will say about it if they do. I do know this, this it is perhaps the most important creative work published these twelve months past in America, a matter of pride for our country and a portent of the future of our literature. It will be reprinted and read and loved and honored when most of the books so finely bound and so brightly reviewed in the Times and other literary journals are forgotten.

And with great happiness, I greet Steve Nelson, anti-fascist and working class leader, as a writer of talent and fine achievement.

Stalin's Writings Place Him Beside the Other Great Masters

AS THE PUBLISHER of the works of Joseph Stalin for 25 years, International Publishers requested that a wreath be placed at his bier "in memory of the great thinker and teacher who made inestimable contributions to the social sciences which have long placed him beside the other great masters—Marx, Engels and Lenin." The request was cabled by Alexander Trachtenberg, editor and director of International Publishers, while Stalin's body was lying in state in the Hall of Columns in Moscow.

Over the years, International Publishers has issued many of the basic writings of Stalin in English translation. From these it is possible to grasp Stalin's great contributions to social progress, and to understand why his death so deeply shocked people throughout the world.

Of very special interest now is a biography, prepared by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute, which tells of Stalin's activities and theoretical contributions from his early years in Georgia to the period of Soviet reconstruction following World War II.

From this book, Joseph Stalin: A Political Biography, the reader can obtain an exact estimate of his work and contributions during a half century of great historical development, including his earlier

work and writings, of which little has been said in this country.

THE MOST RECENT BOOK by Stalin, his last major work, *The Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR*, has become overnight a classic of Marxist-Leninist literature. Issued in English by International Publishers within a few weeks after its publication abroad, this work presents Stalin's thought on the central issues of peace, analyzes the basic trends of socialism and capitalism, and charts the course of the transition to communism in the Soviet Union. This work has become the guide to Soviet policy, and as such is indispensable to an understanding of the policies of the Soviet government after the death of Stalin. This unequivocal statement of aims leaves no room for speculation and guesses as to policy.

Another recent pamphlet issued by International Publishers is a selection of Stalin's postwar speeches and interviews on the subject of peaceful co-existence of the socialist and capitalist systems, a policy which Lenin pronounced immediately after the Revolution of 1917 and which Premier Georgi Malenkov reiterated in his eulogy of Stalin. For Peaceful Co-existence, by Joseph Stalin, includes interviews with the three principle U. S. press services, with Elliot Roosevelt, Harold Stassen, and others, as well as his remarks printed in Pravda on Churchill's Fulton, Mo., speech, and a selec-

tion of Stalin's first postwar speech dealing with peace.

WHILE the three titles already mentioned contain in pamphlet form the essence of Stalin's thought in the most recent period, his vast theoretical contributions can be gathered only from all his works. In the Soviet Union, the first 13 volumes of his *Collected*

Writings by Joseph Stalin

Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute, Joseph Stalin, A Political Biography (25 cents)
Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. (25 cents)
For Peaceful Coexistence (20 cents)
Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union (\$1.75)
Marxism and Linguistics (35 cents)
Dialectical and Historical Materialism (25 cents)
Selected Writings (\$2.25)
Marxism and the National Question (\$1.50)
The National Question and Leninism (20 cents)
History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (\$1.00)
Foundations of Leninism (40 cents)
Problems of Leninism (40 cents)
Lenin, Three Speeches (10 cents)
The Road to Power (15 cents)
The October Revolution (\$1.50)
The Tasks of the Youth (20 cents)
Together with Marx, Engels, Lenin The Woman Question (50 cents)

Works have already appeared, and when finished may reach twice that number. Of his prolific writings, many have been made available in this country by International Publishers.

Among the best known of these are his *Foundations of Leninism* and *Problems of Leninism*, which Stalin wrote shortly after the death of Lenin in 1924. His *History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union*, published on the eve of World War II, is the history of an entire epoch, giving the essence of Marxism-Leninism in theory and action. Stalin's wartime speeches and orders of the day are collected in *Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union*—these clear, calm and lucid directives which led the people to victory in the war against fascism.

A VOLUME of his *Selected Writings* show his continuous leadership in the building of socialism, including his analyses at Communist Party Congresses of 1934 and 1939, and speeches which proved decisive in each new advance of socialist society, as in the launching of the Five-Year Plans, in the collectivization of agriculture, in the education and training of people for the new era, and the Stalin Constitution.

Other writings, like *The October Revolution* and *The Road to Power* reveal Stalin's contribu-

tions and leadership at the side of Lenin to the Socialist revolution of November, 1917. His three speeches on Lenin's death are contained in the pamphlet, *Lenin*, by Joseph Stalin.

AMONG Stalin's outstanding theoretical contributions are his works on the national colonial problems. His basic writings in this sphere appear in *Marxism and the National Question* written in 1913 and also in the pamphlet *The National Question and Leninism*.

Some of Stalin's writings in the field of philosophy have also been made available by International Publishers, including his recent work, *Marxism and Linguistics*, with its illuminating discussion of the relation of the ideological superstructure to the base of society. The central philosophy of Marxism is succinctly summarized in his *Dialectical and Historical Materialism*.

In *The Woman Question*, Stalin's writings on this subject are collected together with those of Marx, Engels and Lenin. His approach to another important problem is presented in the pamphlet *The Task of the Youth*.

What Rent, Tax Boost Will Cost

(Continued from Page 1)

THE CONVERSATION rambled back to Dewey's term as a New York County District Attorney and his failure to do anything about the pier rackets. "He wasn't going to do anything about waterfront rackets," a longshoreman put in, "because that would have uncovered too many big men. That was too hot."

"Look at this!" exclaimed the middle-aged man who had been scribbling on a scrap of paper. "Just look at this! Why do you know what all this Republican program will cost me in 1953—this year?"

He held the piece of note paper up and continued:

"I just figured it all up. I make around \$57 dollars a week. Taxes will come to about \$30 more, the rent comes to 96 dollars more; add 15 dollars if they raise the fare; about \$5.50 payroll tax, \$8 more for coffee and \$7.20 more for cigarettes."

"Boy," loudly whispered the longshoreman. "That would sure add up to something for a million people. Let's see—"

"I WASN'T finished," the middle-aged man cut in, "let me see first what it adds up to for me. The way I figure it, those rascals are planning to take \$151 right

out of my pockets this year. But if they do take it, I'll tell you they don't take it without a fight."

"You talking about fighting," said a youthful tenant leader who had not spoken before, "they haven't seen a thing yet. Why house committees having been coming in here all day. Some women came here in the rain today, asking what they could do and if they carry out what we discussed things are really going to be jumping in a whole lot of houses and Dewey is bound to hear about it, too."

THE SPEAKER was interrupted by one of the many telephone calls enquiring about how to write and send a telegram and to whom. (The Tenants Council was demanding that Gov. Dewey hold an open hearing on the rent increase bill, that he veto it and call for continuing the present rent-controls for two more years.)

The call concluded, the youthful executive fished a small piece of paper from his shirt pocket and called attention to what was written on it:

"Here is what the landlords will take out of Harlem each year—in addition to what they are taking now—if this steal goes through. I got these figures from the Democratic Assemblymen in Albany."

"Just listen: from the 11th As-

sembly District (Central Harlem), \$2,120,000; from the 12th A. D. (Upper Harlem), \$2,230,000; 13th A. D. (Upper Harlem), \$1,470,000; 14th A. D. (Lower Harlem), \$2,350,000; 16th A. D. (East Central Harlem), \$2,230,000.

"Know what that adds up to? A cool eleven million dollars. And believe me that's worth fighting for."

"Well," said the young man who didn't have much to say, "Eisenhower is Dewey's man and Dewey is Eisenhower's man and they are squeezing the hell out of us between 'em."

"But they're going to find out before this is all over that we don't squeeze so easy," come back the older man. "I'm fighting for my hundred and fifty-one bucks a year. And everybody else I've talked too feel about the same way about it."

Bail Certificate Holders Advised To File Claims

The Civil Rights Congress yesterday announced that all holders of certificates in the New York Bail Fund should immediately file claims for repayment with the Liquidating Trustee. The Liquidating Trustee, who was appointed by the Court to liquidate the Fund, has fixed April 17 as the last date for claiming money which has been loaned to the Bail Fund.

Claim forms may be obtained from Frederick F. Greenman, Liquidating Trustee, 20 Pine St., New York 5, N.Y., or else from the nearest office of the Civil Rights Congress.

Coast Deck Officers Win 9 1/2% Pay Hike

SAN FRANCISCO. (FP)—The Masters Mates and Pilots (AFL) and American-Radio Association (CIO) have won their demand for a 9 1/2 percent raise from the Pacific Maritime Association.

The shipowners capitulated after the union's boycott of PMA vessels delayed sailing of the Matson liner Lurline for nearly a day. Further conferences will be held to determine the retroactive date of the increase.

Both unions are negotiating separately with the American President and Pacific Far East Lines, which dissociated themselves from the PMA in dealing with the wage demands. The PMA is considering disciplinary action against its two members.

Nelson Case

(Continued from Page 6)

publicly fingering progressive workers who were sending food to the striking coal miners in early 1950. And he got several thousands dollars from the Warner Bros. Anti-Semitic, AntiNegro Matt Cvetie film "I Was a Communist for the FBI," before it flopped.

Money also came from speeches before anti-union groups, such as the company unionists at Weirton, W. Va., where no union men are allowed. This was the notorious open shop steel town run by old Ernest "Shoot-a-Few" Weir and George M. Humphrey, now president Eisenhower's Secretary of the Treasurer.

But the Steel Trusts attempts to nail him as a hero collapsed. Pittsburgh workers shun him today. The Post-Gazette, Pittsburgh's only morning paper, now scornfully refers to him as that "sometime FBI informer."

And Cvetie's ex-wife, who says he never helped the family, exclaims: "A hero! He's just a sneak." That's the kind of fellow who is fingering Steve Nelson and Ben Careathers and their comrades today.

On the Record

by Michael Singer

The Rent Struggle

Democratic leaders new being pressed to sponsor state-wide public rent "trials" before May when 15 percent boost goes into effect. ... A proposal to hold these open trials in armories and community halls so that thousands of tenants can join in indicting the Republican-landlord gouge is getting consideration. ... Tentative plans for a jury of public-minded citizens from all walks of life, including tenant, labor and mass organizations to hear evidence and affidavits from tenants. ... Republicans may be challenged to take the "defense stand" while "public prosecutor" calls on "witnesses" to testify against the bill.

Something New

Tenant and labor pressure created an unprecedented legislative midnight battle on the rent bill. ... five-and-a-half hour debate wound up at midnight. ... now many Democratic legislators admit that if "we kept it up through the night and into the next day" the tide would have turned. ...

Almost Unanimous

Fifty out of 52 Democratic assemblymen spoke against rent increase bill. ... legislative historians say that's the most any party ever mustered against a bill in a single debate in 175 years of Legislature. ... Best speeches made by Louis De Salvio, Edward Lento, Frank Composto, William Kapelman, Louis Peck, Orest V. Maresca, Alfred Lama, Louis Cioffi, Ludwig Teller, Herman Katz, Max Turshen, Bertram Baker, Hulan Jack, Philip Schupler, and minority leader Gene Bannigan. ...

ALP Material

The impressive American Labor Party report on rent issue—facts, figures, background, etc.—relied on heavily by legislators in debate. ... document very much visible on nearly every desk. ... and some held it in their hands as they blasted the 15 percent increase. ... ALP data now becoming a "must" for legislative files because of their detailed research and helpful suggestions. ...

Quotes Press Didn't Use

CIOFFI: "This rent bill was born out of wedlock between the man on the second floor (Dewey) and the bloated landlords" and it "will feed on the sweat and toil

of the people like a giant parasite; it should die here and now."

PECK: "This is the crucial moment. The 15 percent means \$7 and \$8 and \$10 and more a month from the nearly more empty pocketbooks of the people. This is robbery—wholesale robbery!"

DE SALVIO: "We are fighting here to hold the line against the special interests, against the land barons, the transit barons, the industrial barons, against the pickpockets and the swivel-chair thieves. This is blood money you are taking from the poor."

LENTOL: "I don't think you Republicans care what it costs the people in my district. You don't just care. You are being led by an Emperor on the second floor and your army is made up of plutocrats and conquerors. You have captured Washington, you have the state, now you want City Hall. But beware, you will feel the wrath of the people. You cannot forever ride high."

BAKER: "Never before in the history of the state has our legislative responsibility been so great. If we betray that responsibility here the people will never forget—or forgive."

BANNIGAN: "How much and for how long will the vested interests ride herd on the people? We may have been wrong before but by God, we're right now. Gloat all you want, you in the majority, you will have this billion dollar gouge stuffed down your political throats yet."

Landlord Says 'No'

Isidore Teitelbaum, owner of big properties in Manhattan, opposed the rent increase. ... letter to Sen. Arthur Wachtel which was read to Senate, said: "We landlords have prospered as never before, we never had it so good" and then letter proves it by listing fantastic profits on his own buildings

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All greetings MUST be in no later than Thursday, April 16. The May Day issue will be dated Sunday, April 26, 1953.

GREET THE WORKER THIS MAY DAY

What's On SATURDAY

Manhattan

PERFORMANCE TONIGHT at 8:30 p.m. of New Playwrights, "The Big Deal" ... at New Playwrights Theatre, 405 W. 41st St., NYC. Phone LO 5-9886 for reservation and information regarding theatre parties and block bookings. Suitable discounts for organizations.

THE BEST BARGAINS OF THE YEAR ... at the Bazaar, 77 Fifth Ave., Friday, March 20; Saturday, March 21 and Sunday, March 22. Benefit: Old Age Home. Auspices: Members of Lodge 800.

LAURA DUNGAN, LEE PAINE, Jerry Malcolm and his orchestra will entertain all the new and old friends of Camp Midvale at the annual spring dance of the Waters Friends, Local New York. Don't miss this outstanding affair on Saturday night, March 21, at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

ALP COMMUNITY CENTER, 220 W. 80th St., presents Saturday, March 2, "Root At Nanny," a spring festival of song and dance with Peoples Artists and puppeteers. Candle-lit tables and refreshments. Donation \$1, 5 p.m.

CLUB CINEMA presents the German screen classic "Kuhle Wampe" (1932) an unusual theme. A magnificent film. Continuous showings Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.). \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

Bronx
HOUSE WARMING PARTY, newly decorated club room, Bainbridge ALP, 3250 Bainbridge Ave. Sat., March 21, 8:30 p.m. Games, dancing, pizza pies.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents the German screen classic "Kuhle Wampe" (1932) an

unusual theme. A magnificent film. Continuous showings Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.). \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

PERFORMANCE TONIGHT at 8:30 p.m. of New Playwrights, "The Big Deal" ... at New Playwrights Theatre, 405 W. 41st St., NYC. Phone LO 5-9886 for reservation and information regarding theatre parties and block bookings. Suitable discounts for organizations.

SUNDAY at 3 at the Metropolitan Music School, 18 W. 74th St., NYC. Charles Kuskin in compositions for Oboe by Hindemith, Telemann; Jean and Kenneth Wentworth in works by Bach, Schubert and Bartok. Donation: \$1—Scholarship Fund.

SUNDAY FORUM presents "Psychology and Psychiatry." A Question and Answer Session with panel: Francis H. Bartlett, Harry K. Wells, Joseph F. Furst, Joseph Nahem. Sunday, March 22 at 3:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr.: \$1 (50c for students). Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor 10th St.).

ALP COMMUNITY CENTER, 220 W. 80th St., presents Sunday, March 22 O. E. Shaw's film masterpiece—"Pygmalion" with Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Donation 75c.

Bronx

GENERAL VICTOR YACHOWITZ, well known authority will speak on "The International Situation Today," on Sunday, March 22, 8:30 p.m. at the Coop Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Auspices: Coop Library and Dr. Shilovsky YKUF Club.

Brooklyn

CARL MARZANI, formerly with the State Department will speak on "Peace and the Eisenhower Administration," on Sunday, March 22 at 8 p.m. at the Brighton Community Center, 2200 Coney Island Ave.

Coming

TESTIMONIAL AFFAIR in honor of Phil Schatz, Smith Act victim, on Saturday, March 20th at 8:30 p.m. at 80 Clinton St., NYC. Dancing, entertainment and refreshments, tendered by East Side Friends of Phil Schatz. Contr. \$1.50 Tickets available at Workers Bookshop, 88 East 12th St.

To All Press and Club Representatives BUNDLE DEADLINES

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How Rent Hike Can Be Licked

IN THE NAME OF SIMPLE HUMANITY RALLY TO SECURE CLEMENCY for ETHEL & JULIUS ROSENBERG

SUN., MARCH 29—8:30 P.M. CARNEGIE HALL
Adm.: \$1.50 orch.; \$1 balcony 154 W. 57th St.

SPEAKERS:
Dr. Bernard Loomer, Dean, Divinity School, U. of Chi.
Dr. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Philadelphia
Mr. William Harrison, Assoc. Editor, Boston Chronicle
Miss Ruby Dee, Star of "The Jackie Robinson Story"

CHORAL PRESENTATION
Auspices: Natl. Council ASP, 35 W. 64 St. SU 7-4677

Keep This Date Open!

LOUIS WEINSTOCK

50th Birthday Dinner Celebration

SATURDAY, MAY 2 — 7:30 P.M.

St. Nicholas Sport Center, 53 West 66th St.

Proceeds for Citizens Emergency Defense Committee
and Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

TRADE UNION DINNER COMMITTEE

MORRIS SCHWARTZ, Chairman
FRANK WEDL, Treasurer

All Good Friends Will Meet at Camps Lakeland - Kinderland

Annual Reunion

"Cabaret Nite"

Surprise Floor Show

Saturday, March 21 — 8 P.M.

Hotel Brevoort (The Crystal Room)

FIFTH AVE., COR. 8th ST., N.Y.C.

In Advance \$1.20

At Door \$1.50

At office, 1 Union Sq., N.Y.C. 3

FOR WORLD PEACE

Memorial Meeting

to

Premier Joseph V. Stalin

IN DEDICATION TO WORLD PEACE

SPEAKERS:

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois • Mr. Paul Robeson
Mr. Rockwell Kent • Miss Jessica Smith
Mr. Leon Straus • Mr. Albert E. Kahn

MUSICAL PROGRAM

THURSDAY, MARCH 26

7:30 P. M.

at

ROCKLAND PALACE CASINO

Eighth Avenue at 155 Street

Admission 75c (tax included)

For American-Soviet Cooperation

Auspices: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
114 East 32nd Street • Room 803 • Tel. MU 3-2080

CAN THE LANDLORD BILL be blocked? Though it has passed the legislature and awaits the governor's signature there is still time to stop the 15 percent rent increase effective May 1 and the decontrol of one and two-family houses beginning April 1. Here are some of the demands being raised by tenants' organizations, trade unions, American Labor Party, Liberal Party and thousands of voters from every political party:

1-That Gov. Dewey hold executive public hearings during the 30-day period for signing or vetoing of bills.

2-That he veto the 15 percent and decontrol features of the measure.

3-That Dewey call a special session of the legislature after the 30-day signing period to revoke the billion-dollar landlord gouge.



VITO MARCANTONIO

4-That he issue an executive decree declaring an emergency exists in housing and using his powers to make the bill inoperative.

5-That New York City and other areas affected by the gouge enact local rent control laws.

6-That if Gov. Dewey does not call a special rent session of the legislature he include this issue in the special session on reapportionment scheduled for May.

VITO MARCANTONIO ALP state chairman, in the meantime has initiated a postcard campaign to Gov. Dewey demanding his veto of the 15 percent rent rise. State CIO and AFL leaders are preparing union meetings and special delegations to the governor during the bill-signing period which begins immediately after the legislature adjourns. Tenant organizations are mobilizing block by block campaigns.

Rent strike sentiment is reported rising swiftly. Some tenant proposals would submit with each rent payment a form of protest either in petition or letter form.

The Dewey landlord measure provides an automatic across-the-board 15 percent increase over March, 1943 levels to go into effect May 1. It further decontrols all one and two-family housing units as they become vacant after April. It provides that a landlord-occupied apartment is decontrolled when the owner vacates it and it increases the net profit return on property valuation from six to eight percent.

Rally to Discuss Children's Plight Under Walter Act

A Bill of Rights for Youth and Children will be featured at Greater New York Conference on the Walter-McCarran Act, to be held on Sunday noon at the Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave., sponsored by National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans.

There are hundreds of children in the U. S. today with one or both parents threatened by this law.

Great Bargains at the Bazaar—77 5th Ave.

Fri., March 20, Sat., March 21
and Sun., March 22

Benefit: Old Age Home

Auspices: Members of Lodge 500

Jail Rent Gougers, Marcantonio Urges

MOVING SWIFTLY to forestall intimidation of tenants by landlords who would jump the gun and collect 15 percent rent increases before May 1, Vito Marcantonio, state chairman, American Labor Party, has called on district attorneys of every county to investigate and prosecute such landlords.

Marcantonio's statement, released as the ALP recapitulated its three-point program to prevent enactment of the bill which passed both houses of the legislature, declared:

"It has come to the attention of the ALP that unscrupulous landlords are falsely telling tenants that they must pay 15 percent increases at once, even before the rent boost bill goes into effect.

This plan is downright robbery, matching the robbery by legislation that is provided in the rent

measures before Governor Dewey. "The ALP calls upon the district attorneys in every county to investigate this matter at once and to prosecute guilty landlords into are already off on a rampage against the tenants."

Rev. Hermino L. Perez, pastor of the First Spanish Presbyterian Church, 512 W. 172 St., and chairman on Housing Today and Tomorrow, declared that Gov. Dewey still has the power to reject the new rent-increase bill, and urged pressure of the people, churches, tenants' groups, labor and civic organizations for a veto.

Annual Spring Dance

Laura Duncan

Les Pine

Jerry Malcolm & his orch.

Sat., Mar. 21, 8:30 pm

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41

New York City

Sponsored by The Nature Friends of America

"All Fools" Hootenanny and Dance

Featuring:
Leon Bibb
Nadyne Brewer
Bob Carey
Sylvia Kahn
Elizabeth Knight
Latin American
Folk Group
Yank Levine
Jean Mural
Dave Sear
Pete Seeger
Sonny Terry

Sat., April 4

Webster Hall

119 E. 11 St.

READERS!

Tell the writers and editors of CONTEMPORARY READER new A.S.P. quarterly, now making a great stir, what you think of the first issue. They want to learn from the people, make a good magazine still better. Authors, editors, will listen to your criticism. HOWARD FAST will moderate and sup up.

SUNDAY, MAR. 22 — 8:30 pm
A.S.P., 35 WEST 64th STREET
Contribution 60c

INVITATION to all organizations, groups, individuals TO A GREATER NEW YORK CONFERENCE To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act!

To Halt Persecution of Foreign Born!

Speakers—Rev. Edward D. McGowan — Harriet Barron
Ira Collobin — Betty Cannett

SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1953

12 NOON TO 5 P.M.

ADELPHI HALL, Room 9-B

74 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (near 14th St.)

Sponsored by: National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Room 812½

Another Hit from NEW PLAYWRIGHTS!

'THE BIG DEAL'

from 'The Worker' review—by Abner Berry

"Represents a tremendous advance in the Negro Theatre and in the theatre generally. If the reaction of the first night audience is any indication, it should remain in Yugoslav Hall for a long run.

"There was an ovation that lasted for ten minutes after the third act curtain.

"It was a well deserved tribute. . . .

"The writing and directing is swiftly paced and the acting was excellent.

"BILL ROBINSON'S portrait was just about perfect, as was MISS INGRAM'S . . . pulsating with the richness and drama of the Negro people's struggle. . . ."

See What's On! for further information

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OLGA BLANCK—"Valse" by CHOPIN
SERGEI LEMESNEY—"Queen of Spades"
IRMA MICHALOV
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NATALIE DUBINSKAYA
—GLAZUNOV'S "Rhapsody"
KACHATURIAN'S
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